

DI

Department of State

bulletin

Vol. XX, No. 521

June 26, 1949

EDGIM • By Golden Clapton

..... 229

IN GERMANY TO USE

..... 237

IN HEARST • By James

..... 242





The Department of State bulletin

VOL. XX, No. 521 • PUBLICATION 3552

June 26, 1949

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication compiled and edited in the Division of Publications. Office of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes press releases on foreign policy issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

Publications of the Department, as well as legislative material in the field of international relations, are listed currently.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

PRICE:
53 issues, domestic \$5, foreign \$7.25
Single copy, 15 cents

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (February 18, 1949).

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and items contained herein may be reprinted. Citation of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN as the source will be appreciated.

Foreign Visitors in Germany To Use Deutsche Marks¹

The three western zones of Germany will be thrown open to foreign businessmen, tourists and other visitors June 21. Thereafter, travelers will live on the German economy and pay all their expenses in Deutsche marks only.

Up to the present, only the US Zone has been open generally to foreign visitors who have been required to stay at JEIA-licensed German hotels and eat in JEIA-licensed German restaurants, paying their expenses in devisen coupons purchased with dollar instruments. The two other zones were open only to restricted categories of visitors who had access to the facilities of the occupation forces in the respective zones.

In the U.S. Zone, the new procedure will not apply to military and civilian occupation personnel and certain specified agencies and individuals whose activities are deemed for the benefit of or in support of the occupation, as provided in EUCOM Circular No. 2, of May 13.

Upon entering Germany, after June 20, foreigners will receive a currency control book, printed in English, French, and German, explaining the currency regulations. The visitor will be required to declare all currencies, currency instruments and travelers checks in his possession and notations will be made in the currency control book accordingly.

Nearly 500 German foreign trade banks are available where travelers will be able to exchange authorized instruments for D-marks. For the time being, instruments payable in Swiss francs, US dollars, Netherlands guilder, Belgian francs and sterling letters of credit endorsed cashable in Germany, will be acceptable in exchange for D-marks. As necessary banking arrangements are made with other countries, instruments in their respective currencies will become acceptable.

All monetary exchanges will be recorded by the bank in the currency control book at the time of exchange and, upon the visitor's exit from Germany, customs authorities will check his currency control book to ensure that currency control regulations have been observed.

June 26, 1949

Foreign visitors will also receive, upon entering the country a special three-day food ration card which will be valid in any German hotel, restaurant or food shop. Additional seven-day ration cards will be available from any German food office, on presentation of the applicant's passport and currency control book. The ration for foreigners will provide a 3,035 calorie daily diet.

Travelers already in the zone on June 21 may obtain currency control books from the German customs office and food ration cards from any food office.

Nr. 00000
<u>SPECIMEN</u>
DEVISEN-KONTROLLBUCH
CURRENCY CONTROL BOOK
CARNET DE CONTROLE DES DEVISES
für die for pour les
amerikanische, britische und französische Besatzungszone Deutschlands US-UK-French Zones of Germany
zones américaine, anglaise et française d'occupation en Allemagne
(einschliesslich amerikanischer, britischer und französischer Sektor von Berlin)
(Including US/UK/Fr. Sectors of Berlin)
(y compris les secteurs américain, anglais et français de Berlin)

JEIA licenses for hotels and restaurants will be cancelled as of June 20 and all payments after that time will be in D-marks. Unused devisen coupons will be redeemed at German banks for D-marks, but not foreign currencies. Occupation personnel may exchange unused devisen coupons at DER (German travel agency) offices.

Gasoline and oil (POL) coupons now sold through travel agencies will be sold by foreign trade banks against acceptable currency instru-

¹ Reprinted from *Information Bulletin* of U.S. Military Government in Germany, June 14, 1949.

ments upon presentation of passport and vehicle registration, and POL transactions will be recorded in the currency control book. The visitor's POL ration will be a maximum of 200 liters (about 50 gallons) per week per automobile, and POL coupons will not be sold for German-owned vehicles. Ten liters (two and half gallons) of gasoline will cost \$1.20.

Internal travel in Germany will be by normal rail and road services. Travel on military trains for foreigners will not be authorized and payment in D-marks for travel on international trains has not yet been approved. International telegram and telephone services for payment in D-marks will be available at German post offices upon presentation of passport and currency control book.

Foreigners contemplating visits to Germany should book reservations through travel bureaus or directly with hotels, as Military Government or Army agencies will not be able to assist in obtaining accommodations or transportation. Though the new regulations take effect as

of June 21, US Army logistic support to those concerned, such as the right to handle Military Payment Certificates, the use of army billets, messes, theaters, snack bar, PX's etc., will be withdrawn on July 1, as announced by EUCOM Headquarters.

Military entry permits will be issued by military permits officers in foreign countries for a maximum of 80 days subject to extensions through the entry and exits branch offices in German state capitals. Permits normally will be valid for one journey except for business visitors who may apply for repeated journeys.

Pointing out that the number of military permits issued for Germany in the first four months of 1949 was double the number issued in the same period last year, JEIA officials estimated that at the present rate, about 500,000 foreigners will visit western Germany this year. Between 1929 and 1938, the number of foreign visitors to the area now comprising the three western zones averaged 1,500,000 yearly.

School Reform In Hesse

BY JAMES R. NEWMAN¹

Director, OMG Hesse

When Americans first came into Germany, educators and MG officers agreed that many reforms were necessary. Probably the greatest affront to freedom-loving Americans was the caste system so apparent upon first contact with German officials and citizens.

The reform, most Americans believed, must start with the youth, and to the youngsters must be given the essential lessons of basic, human equality. To see why the first American occupiers looked so strongly to the children, let us examine any elementary school classroom in Germany as it existed in 1945-46.

A bright, inquisitive little girl is sitting at her desk. She is the leader of her fourth-year class and the brightest pupil for her age in the city. She is 10 years old and she is facing the greatest decision in her life. She, however, does not make

that decision; it is made for her by her father, owner of a small linen shop and a man of very moderate means. At the age of 10 her entire future life, her occupation, her friends, her social life, her future husband, probably, all hang on the decision her father makes as to whether she is allowed to take the examination for admittance to an academic high school.

Her father, ignoring the youngster's talent and ability, feels that an academic and university education is unimportant for a girl. She is enrolled at the Volksschule (elementary school) and is to finish the eight-year course, where most of her time is to be spent studying German, arithmetic and religion. Once graduated from the Volksschule, she is to serve an apprenticeship in her father's store and then take an examination as a salesgirl. She might have had a distinct talent for law, medicine or the arts, but at the age of 10 years she lost all chance of proving it.

¹ Reprinted from *Information Bulletin* of U.S. Military Government in Germany, June 14, 1949.

Next to the little girl, in the fourth-year classroom, is a 10-year-old boy. He faces the same decision. His father, a minor civil servant, decides that his son also shall be a civil servant, so the young man is enrolled at the Mittelschule (middle school) where he spends a total of 10 years, and where, after the fourth year, his courses are entirely different from those of the little girl at Volksschule. At the end of his schooling, he decides he wants to go to the university to study engineering. In order to enter the university, he must make up two more years of school and also many of the subjects taught in the Gymnasium (higher school), which he did not have from the fourth to the 10th year.

In the same schoolroom there is another little boy also 10 years of age and also a very bright student. He faces no decision. The decision was made for him by his father the day the child was born. The father, a baron and civil engineer, had no doubts but that his offspring would go to the academic high school, the Gymnasium, and then on to the university and medical school.

But, if it were like in prewar days, before the boy could enter the university he would find himself in the army. Upon his return from service the young man would seek entrance into the university but all places in the universities would have already been filled.

In Hesse, almost 12,000 students are taking university training; before the war less than 5,000 students were enrolled in the universities of the state. Only a little over 1,700 may be admitted each year. Over 2,000 are graduated from high school each spring and more and more former soldiers are seeking to continue their studies interrupted by the war.

Actually, the young man would have much preferred to have gone to a trade school and studied mechanics for which he had a natural flair, but his academic training had not prepared him for a change. He had been destined for the university and a career in medicine when he was 10 years old. In the Gymnasium, he had devoted 28 percent of his time for nine years of the 12-year course to Latin and Greek, another seven percent to modern languages and 23 percent to German and mathematics. Less than 10 percent of his time was devoted to social studies.

Returning to the fourth-year class we find that only 10 percent of the youngsters will be permitted to go to the Gymnasium. First, their parents

must be willing that they compete for the entrance examinations; and second, they must be able to pay the tuition fees, for only the Volksschule is free.

The children who stand highest on the competitive list and whose parents can afford the tuition are selected for matriculation. Yet, at the beginning of the occupation when these conditions existed, German educators stoutly asserted that all intelligent youngsters were being admitted to the higher schools.

More important, the die was cast in so far as social separation was concerned. The caste system was starting and developing. The little girl who continued in the Volksschule no longer was invited to the parties of the middle-school pupils, and the future civil servant no longer associated with the future medical student. The barrier had been erected.

To quote from an article in the "American School Board Journal," by Vaughan R. De Long, chief of education division, OMG Hesse, students "were trained in a school system that emphasized and deepened the (class) differences instead of lessening them, a school system which even in its academic training was entirely vocational with little or no training in the basic elements of social living or of international understanding and co-operation. From the time . . . children entered these different types of schools in their fifth school year, their ways became ever more divergent. Each course of study was different from the other."

The real purpose of the German school system was selection and elimination rather than education. This was borne out by the fact that the average Gymnasium had one teacher to every 30 pupils; the Volksschule had one teacher to every 60 pupils. This was justified by German educators on the ground that brighter pupils had earned such advantages. Yet recent studies under the American occupation show that the average ability of elementary school students was but slightly below that of gymnasium pupils, the supposedly highly-selected group.

Even the teachers in the various schools took different training. Elementary school teachers attended a special seminary for training elementary school teachers after completing the elementary course of study. The academic instructors, however, took specific training in the university in order to become high school teachers. The entire educational system tended to create an

elite class of leaders from whom all others took their leadership. The five to 10 percent of the university-trained people became the "superior" class.

These were the school problems, then, that faced the MG educators. Before the solution could be found schools had to be located, troops moved out of them, the buildings repaired, teachers denazified and demilitarized, Nazi textbooks eliminated and new textbooks—often denazified by the use of scissors and glue—distributed, and paper, pencils and teaching aids procured and given out. These mechanics of education consumed most of the time in 1945 and 1946 and little active thought could be given to a school reform, as such, in Hesse.

OMGUS, in January 1947, had established the 10 basic doctrines for rebuilding the German school system. It was a decision to teach democracy by example. It would have taken far less time to impose democratic education by decree, but the Germans would not have learned the actual practice of democracy if their schools had been reformed by MG order. Thus instead of ordering, committees of Hessian citizens were formed to study and recommend a new educational system. Every facet of life and every section of the state were represented on one or more of the working parties studying educational reform.

This group received semi-official status when the Ministry of Education, in January 1948, appointed it the State School Advisory Board. Certain reforms were recommended and even tested in typical schools within Hesse. In order to bring the general public—especially the parents—in contact with the problem, special discussion groups were formed and meetings held. Student government was instituted in most schools and visiting education experts gave generously of time and advice, while German educators were sent abroad to see how education had advanced in other countries during the war. School reform was on the verge of becoming a reality.

The first break came in April 1947, when, by a Ministry of Education decree, tuition costs in high schools and universities were discontinued. In February 1949, the Hessian legislature confirmed this ministerial decree and even provided free tuition in all schools of the state, free school books and free school materials. The first real breach in the age-old caste system had been made. Further progress was inevitable. A few days later, the

same legislative body passed a law providing for standard curriculum in all schools. Opportunity for educational equality was an actuality. With legislative enactment the real fundamentals of school reform were implemented and teeth were put into Hessian school reform by the educators themselves.

Basically, the implementing regulations provide for three separate methods of insuring educational equality: first of all, a uniform objective test is given to all pupils in the fourth grade prior to selection of new pupils to the middle school and the high school. In February 1949, almost 61,000 young Hessians took this competitive examination which tests intelligence, knowledge, achievement and aptitude. Selections to higher study are now determined by ability rather than by social group, family tradition or ability to pay.

The second basic innovation is the uniform course of study for all fifth grade classes regardless of school. With the uniform course, the overspecialization and practical impossibility of changing courses of study in the future is eliminated. Freedom for the student to change his mind is a reality.

The third action by the Hessian educators is another objective test to be given at the end of the fifth school year in order again to bring objective influences into play to show that all of the best students are not in the Gymnasium, and to provide students desiring to change from Volksschule to Gymnasium the opportunity for an easy switch of program. It is expected that these achievement tests will be given at the end of each year for at least the first eight years of study.

Returning to the second directive, equalization of curriculum, I believe it well to point out that prior to this change a different history, a different geography, a different German and even a different course in mathematics were taught at the different schools. The plan now in operation in Hesse has all pupils of like grade learning same courses from the same books. In addition to the other courses, the gymnasium student starts his Latin studies in the fifth school year but a student changing from, say Volksschule to Gymnasium, can make up this course without undue burden. Thus the course of study will no longer be such a deciding influence in the youngster's life.

Free tuition plus common testing and common curriculum has led to an unexpected trend: greater interest on the part of the parent. In the

short period since the reform was instituted OMG Hesse education officials have noted an ever-increasing interest on the part of fathers and mothers. This in itself is far more significant than legislative enactment. For the first time tradition-bound parents are inquiring as to why their youngster has not been admitted to the Gymnasium and are interesting themselves in his studies and his extra-curricular activities.

Further, now that the grocer's son and the banker's son are really schoolmates and friends, the grocer and the banker are becoming better acquainted. The caste walls are beginning to crumble at the roots. With this awakening of parental interest, I predict that parents will become increasingly active in demanding greater equalities for their children—more facilities, better courses of study and eventually a chance for every youngster to go on to a free university.

The reform has also affected the school laws themselves. The Ministry of Education drafted a law for a school organization of six years of elementary school studies. In the draft the ministry included a lengthy justification of the proposal. The draft was then circulated among the citizens and invited their comments and criticism. This is believed to be the first time in the history of Germany that such type legislation has been given to the people in an unofficial referendum before being presented to the legislature.

Also submitted for public consideration is the draft of a law which breaks sharply with German

educational tradition. This draft, which has been agreed to by the educators of the state, provides that all new teacher training students must have completed high school and that all teacher trainees will have at least one full year of common training. Heretofore, the elementary school teacher did not need a high school education and his teacher training was far different from that of his colleague in the high school.

With school reform came a change in thinking and textbooks have been radically changed. A new English primer, called "Quite Easy," is a lively, illustrated text. It is used in all fifth grade classes. New textbooks which teach history never learned of the former Wehrmacht will soon be making an appearance in all schools. A new geography is being taught, and best of all, it is being taught to all pupils in the same grade regardless of school.

Since the start of the occupation, education in Hesse has been advanced by several years. It was accomplished not as a miracle, but by the determined effort on the part of a number of sincere educators who loved and believed in democracy. Educational reform was not realized by military order or occupational decree but was the work of the Hessians themselves guided by democratic example. School reform in Hesse is the result of practicing democracy, and it can be used as the example for further orientation to the cause of freedom and peace.

Statements and Addresses of the Month

Acting Secretary Webb----

On the subject of enduring peace. Not printed. Text issued as press release 415 of June 6.

Address made at alumni luncheon, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. on June 6.

Assistant Secretary Thorp.

On the subject of economic and social development. "Where is the Horizon?" Not printed. Text issued as press release 437 of June 10.

Address made at the Baccalaureate exercises of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. on June 12.

The United States in the United Nations

[June 18-24]

Conventional Armaments

Meeting for the first time since May 26, the working committee of the Commission for Conventional Armaments on June 21 began consideration of the French proposal for a census and verification of armaments and armed forces of member states of the United Nations. The United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Norway, Cuba, and China supported the French proposal as a basis for discussion. Opposition was expressed by Egypt, the U.S.S.R., and the Ukraine.

The U.S. representative welcomed the French proposal as a good basis for working toward fulfilling the assignment given to the Commission by the General Assembly resolution of November 19, 1948. He pointed out that the heart and core of the entire proposal is the necessity of providing for adequate verification of whatever data may be covered by any census which may be agreed upon. It represents, he said, the one way to insure genuine confidence in and acceptance of the proposal by the nations of the world.

The discussion will be resumed on June 28.

Security Council

The Security Council on June 21 and again on June 24 returned to the question of admission of new members to the United Nations.

In addition to resolutions which had previously been introduced by Argentina calling for the admission of Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Transjordan, the Council on June 21 received a resolution from the Soviet Union which would admit 12 applicants simultaneously—the above 7 plus Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, and Rumania.

Ambassador Warren R. Austin reiterating U.S. opposition to the consideration of applicants "in blocs," indicated that the latter 5 states did not, in his opinion, meet Charter requirements for membership. However, he said, the United States would not use its veto privilege to prevent the admission of a state which would otherwise have sufficient votes for admission.

Ambassador Austin indicated that the United States would be willing to support the admission of these 5 states if they would take steps to comply with Charter requirements, and he urged the U.S.S.R. to exercise its influence with them toward this end.

Further discussion was postponed to the next meeting of the Security Council, the date for which was not set.

Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights ended a six-week session at Lake Success on June 20 during which most of the discussion was devoted to a

draft Covenant on Human Rights and measures for its implementation. The draft covenant and all draft proposals on measures of implementation will be circulated to member governments for comment before January 1, 1950. The Human Rights Commission will review the draft covenant and suggestions from the governments at its next session in March 1950 and attempt to have the document in final form for action by the General Assembly later that year. Action on 8 of the present 26 articles of the covenant was deferred until the next session.

During its final meetings the Commission decided to ask the Secretary-General: (1) to prepare a survey of United Nations and specialized agencies activities in the economic and social rights fields as covered by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (2) to prepare a study on the right of individuals, groups, and organizations to petition; and (3) to transmit the questionnaire prepared by the Secretariat on implementation to member governments for reply by January 1, 1950.

The U.S.S.R. and Ukraine criticized the covenant as incomplete and unsatisfactory and abstained in the vote on the final report of the Commission.

Protection of Minorities

Two proposals submitted by the United States member, Jonathan Daniels, were among those approved by the subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, during the week beginning June 20. Mr. Daniels served in the capacity of an individual expert.

One proposal recommends a four-point procedure for the handling of petitions to the subcommission regarding urgent discrimination problems. Subject to approval by the Human Rights Commission and the Economic and Social Council, the proposal would enable the subcommission to receive and examine urgent communications from members, organs of the United Nations, specialized agencies or non-governmental organizations. It would empower the Secretary-General to screen such petitions and make recommendations regarding their urgency; it would permit the subcommission to create three-member petitions committees to investigate and render informal assistance. There is provision in the petition for further subcommission consideration in those cases where states involved invoke the domestic jurisdiction clause of the Charter.

The other proposal successfully submitted by Mr. Daniels provided that the General Assembly recommend to all states that they enable recognized minority groups to maintain their cultural heritage when they desire to do so by providing adequate facilities for the use of minority languages in schools and courts. Due provision is made for safeguarding national security.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

U.S. Economic Policy in the Caribbean

BY W. M. CANADAY¹

U.S. Co-Chairman

YOUR EXCELLENCY, FELLOW COMMISSIONERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I want to thank your Excellency for your cordial welcome and to pay tribute on behalf of the United States Section to those commissioners whose work for their government has taken them from our midst and to extend warm greetings to the distinguished new members of the Commission with whom we shall have the pleasure of cooperating.

Ever since my appointment by President Truman to this important international body, I have looked forward eagerly to visiting again your beautiful island. I am particularly pleased to be able for the first time to visit the headquarters of the Caribbean Commission, and also to comment publicly upon the accomplishments of the Commission since its seventh meeting.

Six months have passed since the third session of the West Indian Conference made its recommendations to the Caribbean Commission.² Those recommendations have been studied throughout the various departments of our government.

We have assurance of its desire to take action on those projects which the member governments mutually consider feasible.

The urgent demand is for action. I scarcely need remind you that today with the world brought closer and closer together we are racing against time to raise living standards of undeveloped peoples. Two years ago we flew to our meetings at 150 miles an hour, today at 250, tomorrow possibly at 500 miles an hour.

So swiftly does time pass that already the recently born Caribbean Commission has become a pilot whose action may guide the way to progress for other parts of the world who yesterday lived in isolation.

What we accomplish in the Caribbean now is vital news around the globe.

Only a few weeks ago the United States Commissioners met in Washington to discuss the work of the Commission. We conferred with the President, the Secretary of State, and other high officers of our government.

The President gave renewed emphasis to the declaration made in his January inaugural address. He repeated his hope to make available technical aid to areas such as those coming within the sphere of this Commission. He emphasized

his program to help the free peoples of the world through their own efforts to produce more food, more clothing, more materials for housing, and more mechanical power to lighten their burdens. There, in essence, is a projection on the world scene of the purposes and principles of the Caribbean Commission.

He was enthusiastic in the hope that the Caribbean might become a shining example of scientific progress.

Every official with whom we talked showed deep interest in the economic and social progress of this region. We found everywhere the urge to press forward with practical results.

Our Washington discussions confirmed to us that the United States Government has a vigorous interest in the dynamic success of this inspiring enterprise.

There is an increasing realization that the economic and social development of this area is imperative to the security and progress of this hemisphere.

A distinguished former British commissioner aptly said that the influence of an advisory organization such as the Caribbean Commission, rests not on public authority but on public confidence.

Continued public confidence in the work of this Commission can exist only through results—through realism—through action based on sound knowledge of the problems of the region we serve.

By its very nature the Commission must lead the thinking of the member governments through present practice to a practical new world living at a new pace.

Notable achievements have marked the 7 years of the existence of this Commission and of its predecessor the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. I need not dwell on the wartime accomplishments.

Today the need is that all of us—member governments, territorial governments and commis-

¹ Address made at the Eighth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission in Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, on June 14, 1949, and released to the press by the Caribbean Commission on the same date.

² For an article by Elizabeth Armstrong on the West Indian Conference, see BULLETIN of Feb. 20, 1949, p. 221; and for recommendations, see, *Documents and State Papers* for March-April, 1949, p. 728.

sioners—concentrate similarly on specific programs which can be effected with little delay.

Political stability demands some economic and social progress. For this reason, the United States is interested chiefly in developing the commercial possibilities of the Caribbean.

We are convinced of the necessity of stressing specific plans for industrialization, improvement of communications and transportation, and development of tourist facilities, comparable to its history and magnificent climate.

Let me mention a few key points in which the United States Section is now working to carry forward the Commission's programme.³

Industrialization.—The United States Section is gratified that the Central Secretariat has produced for the consideration of the Caribbean Commission detailed proposals for the promotion of primary and secondary industries. We have submitted these draft proposals to a number of authorities both within and outside the United States Government and shall incorporate their views in comments we shall make later in this session.

Communications.—The United States delegation to the Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference, which is now being held in Paris, has been requested to emphasize the importance attached by the West Indian Conference to the need for obtaining lower telegraph and telephone tariffs in this area.

Tariffs.—In conveying the recommendation of the West Indian Conference, a committee of experts of the United States Government has already begun assembling basic data on the trade and tariffs of the Caribbean territories and of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti.

Tourist Development.—I am happy to report that the United States territories in the Caribbean area, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have announced their adherence to the Caribbean Tourist Development Association. I am also pleased to inform you that the United States Government has designated Walter C. Reundle, Vice-President of the American Express Company, as its representative on the Tourist Advisory Council of the Association.

Hurricane Warning System.—The United States Weather Bureau and other government agencies have been working together all winter to give effect to the West Indian Conference recommendation concerning improvements in the Caribbean Hurricane Warning System. During

the course of this meeting we shall propose a resolution on this subject, recommending that a conference of meteorological and telecommunication experts be convened in the area before the next hurricane season for the purpose of coordinating a uniform hurricane warning system.

Technical Cooperation.—The executive departments of our government have been formulating proposals for the implementation of a programme for technical cooperation envisaged in the President of the United States inaugural address to which I have previously referred. The United States Section proposes that an item on technical cooperation be added to the agenda of this meeting and will submit a paper summarizing the latest information on the subject.

Socio-Economic Survey.—The United States Section has urged consideration by the Research Council at its recent meeting of this vitally important subject and understands that the Research Council has fully endorsed this proposal. We shall propose therefore that these studies be placed on the agenda of the Commission for action at this session. In the consideration of all these matters it is a great pleasure to pay tribute to the excellent work done by the Secretary General and his staff. The Central Secretariat of the Caribbean Commission is composed of men and women representing the peoples of the territories in the area who in their daily lives are familiar with the problems of the Caribbean. They are making a very real and comprehensive contribution to the effective work of the Commission.

There is much work for us to do in the too few days of this meeting.

I pledge the utmost cooperation of the United States commissioners.

It is our earnest hope that this eighth meeting will stand out in the annals of the Commission as one which achieved notable progress in practical action.

We have collected much data, but we strive in this meeting to find ways to put this data to work so that the six million peoples of this area can feel its practical benefit.

In closing, I should like to leave you with an old verse:

"Some ships sail East,
Some ships sail West,
All sail with the winds that blow—
It's the set of the sail
Not the strength of the gale
That determines where they go."

³ BULLETIN of May 15, 1949, p. 621.

U. S. Delegations to International Conferences

ILO: Thirty-second Session

The Department of State announced on June 7 that the President has approved the following delegation recommended by the Secretary of Labor to represent the United States at the thirty-second session of the International Labor Conference, scheduled to be held at Geneva, June 8-July 2, 1949:

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Delegates

Phillip M. Kaiser, Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
The Honorable Herbert R. O'Connor, United States Senate

Substitute Delegate

Walter M. Kotschnig, Chief, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

Advisers

B. Harper Barnes, Special Assistant to the Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor
Clara M. Beyer, Associate Director, Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor
Robert C. Goodwin, Director, Bureau of Employment Security, Federal Security Agency
Harry A. Jager, Chief, Occupational Information and Guidance Service, Division of Occupational Education, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency
Val R. Lorwin, Chief, European Section, Division of International Labor and Social Affairs, Department of State
William R. McComb, Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor
Jeter S. Ray, Associate Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor
Keene A. Roadman, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
Charles W. Sanders, Chief, Division of Seamen Services, U. S. Maritime Commission
Charles W. Sattler, Labor Commissioner of West Virginia, Charleston, West Virginia
Oscar Weigert, Chief, Central and Eastern European Section, Office of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor
Faith M. Williams, Chief, Office of Foreign Labor Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

EMPLOYERS REPRESENTATIVES

Delegate

Charles P. McCormick, President, McCormick and Company, Baltimore

Advisers

William B. Barton, Director, Employer-Employee Relations, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington
L. E. Ebeling, Personnel Director, The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland
William L. McGrath, President, Williamson Heater Company, Cincinnati

Robert Nicol, American Export Lines Representative, American Export Lines and Company, Via Alla Nunziata No. 1, Genoa
Herbert M. Ramel, Vice President, The Ramsey Corporation, St. Louis
Charles E. Shaw, Manager, Employee Relations Overseas, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York
Leo Teplow, Staff Member, Industrial Relations, National Association of Manufacturers, New York

WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES

Delegate

George Phillip Delaney, International Representative, American Federation of Labor, Washington

Advisers

Martin P. Durkin, President, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry, Washington
William L. McFetridge, President, Building Service Employees' International Union, Chicago
William J. McSorley, President, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Cleveland
George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor, Washington
John P. Redmond, President, International Association of Fire Fighters, Washington
Phil E. Ziegler, Secretary-Treasurer, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Cincinnati

Executive Secretary

Walter W. Sohl, Jr., Division of International Conferences, Department of State

Administrative Officer

Theodore T. Kibler, Division of Research for Europe, Department of State

The agenda for the thirty-second session includes the following items: (1) the Director-General's report; (2) financial and budgetary questions; (3) reports on the application of conventions; (4) a discussion of the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively; (5) a discussion of industrial relations, comprising collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, and cooperation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations; (6) labor clauses in public contracts; (7) a general report on wages; (8) vocational guidance; (9) revision of the Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933; (10) revision of the Migration for Employment Convention, 1939; the Migration for Employment Recommendation, 1939; and the Migration for Employment (cooperation between states) Recommendation, 1939; and (11) partial revision of the Social Security (Seafarers) Convention, 1946; the Paid Vacations (Seafarers) Convention, 1946; the Accommodation of Crews Convention, 1946;

June 26, 1949

815

and the Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1946.

The International Labor Conference, which generally meets once a year, is the legislative body of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The thirty-first session of the Conference was held at San Francisco in the summer of 1948. The functions of the Conference are to formulate conventions and recommendations, which are then submitted to the competent authorities of each member nation for ratification or implementation. It is expected that representatives of more than 50 of 61 member nations will participate in the forthcoming session.

International Tin Study Group: Fourth Meeting

The Department of State announced on June 7 that Donald D. Kennedy, Chief of the International Resources Division, Department of State, has been named chairman of the United States delegation to the fourth meeting of the International Tin Study Group, scheduled to open at London, June 13, 1949. Other members of the delegation are as follows:

Advisers

Glion Curtis, Jr., American Embassy, The Hague
William M. B. Freeman, European Representative, Bureau of Federal Supply
Anthony Siragusa, Assistant to Vice President, United States Steel Corporation
Evan Just, Director, Division of Strategic Materials, Economic Cooperation Administration
W. F. McKinnon, Associate Director, Office of Metals Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Charles Merrill, Chief, Metal Economics Branch, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior
Erwin Vogelsang, Chief, Tin and Antimony Section, Metals Division, Department of Commerce

Adviser and Secretary

Clarence W. Nichols, Assistant Chief, International Resources Division, Department of State

The meeting has been called to consider the world tin position, to review the work of the Secretariat of the Group, and to discuss the replies which member governments have made to the Secretary setting forth their views as to the desirability of entering into an intergovernmental agreement on the broad lines proposed at the Group's third meeting, held at The Hague last October.

The International Tin Study Group was established upon a recommendation of the International Tin Conference, held at London in October 1946, to which the principal tin producing and consuming countries of the world sent representatives.

Caribbean Commission

The Department of State announced on June 10 that the United States delegation to the eighth meeting of the Caribbean Commission, to be held at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., on June 13-18, 1949, will consist of the following:

Commissioners

Ward M. Canaday, United States Co-Chairman, and Chairman of the Board, Willys-Overland Inc., Toledo, Ohio
William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands of the United States
Jesus T. Pinero, former Governor of Puerto Rico
Dr. Rafael Pico, Chairman of the Planning, Urbanizing and Zoning Board, Puerto Rico

Advisers

James Frederick Green, Associate Chief, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State
Duncan A. D. Mackay, Division of Caribbean Affairs, Department of State
Frances McReynolds, Division of Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State
Rollo S. Smith, Assistant Chief, American Republics Branch, Department of Commerce

The Caribbean Commission was established in 1948 as an advisory and consultative body to the four Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It, like its predecessor the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, has made a real contribution to the economic and social well-being of the Caribbean area.

The Commission at this meeting will discuss methods of developing primary and secondary industries in the area, providing technical experts to local governments; transportation and communications; population movements in the area; expansion of research publications and information services in the fields of human and plant disease reporting, and the implementation of recommendations of the West Indian Conference (third session).

The four United States commissioners met in Washington on May 4-6 to confer with officers of the United States Government on matters relating to the work of the Caribbean Commission. They asked the assistance of this government with regard to the improvement of transportation and communications in the Caribbean, the promotion of industrial development, and the use of the Caribbean Commission in carrying out the technical cooperation program envisaged in point 4 of the President's inaugural address.

On departing for Trinidad, Mr. Canaday said: "I am leaving for the eighth meeting of the Caribbean Commission with a gratifying realization of the substantial progress which the Commission has made along practical lines since the seventh meeting last December. I am particularly pleased by the interest which our government and our public are showing in the need for moving ahead in improving economic and social standards in the Caribbean."

Second World Health Assembly

The Department of State announced on June 10 that the President has named Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, to serve as chairman and chief delegate of the United States delegation to the

Department of State Bulletin

Second World Health Assembly, scheduled to convene at Rome on June 13, 1949.

Delegates

Edward S. Rogers, M. D., Dean, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, California
Mrs. Louise Wright, Chairman, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, Chicago, Illinois

Alternate Delegates

Howard B. Calderwood, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State
H. van Zile Hyde, M. D., United States Representative on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization; Medical Director, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
James R. Miller, M. D., Member, Board of Trustees, American Medical Association

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana and Representative Joseph L. Pfeifer of New York have been appointed Congressional Advisers to the Delegation.

Other members of the delegation announced on June 10 by the Department of State are as follows:

Advisers

R. W. Bablone, Captain (MC), USN, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Department of the Navy
Katharine E. Faville, Dean and Professor of Nursing, College of Nursing, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan
Robert Felix, M. D., Director, National Institute of Mental Health, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
George M. Ingram, Acting Chief, International Administration Staff, Office of United Nations Affairs, Department of State
David B. Lee, State Sanitary Engineer of Florida, President, Conference of State Sanitary Engineers
Knud Stowman, Chief, Information and Research, Office of International Health Relations, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency
Mary Switzer, Assistant to the Administrator, Federal Security Agency

Executive Secretary

William H. Dodderidge, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

Assistant Executive Secretary

Anthony M. Tapogna

Administrative Assistant

Elizabeth G. Pritchard, Special Assistant to the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

Documents Officer

Ellen M. Duggan, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

The World Health Assembly serves as the governing body of the organization and, among other things, it determines the policies of the organization and adopts conventions and regulations pertaining to world health. The First Assembly, held at Geneva, June 24-July 24, 1948, marked the beginning of full-scale activity of the WHO and the termination of the interim phase of the interna-

tional health agency planned by plenipotentiaries of 62 governments at the International Health Conference at New York City during the summer of 1946.

The Second Assembly will not only review and approve actions taken by the WHO Executive Board during the past year but will also discuss matters of policy and operation during the forthcoming year. Important agenda items include: (1) approval of the organization's budget for 1950; (2) approval of the scale of contributions of member governments; (3) the election of members to the Executive Board; (4) the study of relationships of the WHO with other specialized agencies of the United Nations; and (5) the establishment of regional WHO groups.

WHO, which now has a membership of 62 nations, was formally established as a specialized agency of the United Nations on April 7, 1948. Deposit of the instrument of acceptance by the United States was made on June 21, 1948.

Adult Education Conference

The Department of State announced on June 14 the United States delegation to the International Conference on Adult Education, scheduled to be held at Elsinore, Denmark, June 16-25, 1949. The delegation is as follows:

Chairman

Mark Starr, Educational Director, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, New York

Delegates

William Cooper, Director, Adult Education, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Gladys Gallup, Assistant Chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, Extension Service, Department of Agriculture
Herbert Cason Hunsaker, Dean of Cleveland College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland
Paul Sheats, Associate Professor of Education, University of California, Los Angeles

The Adult Education Conference has been called by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). It is considered by UNESCO to be one of the most important projects of its 1949 program. The purposes of the meeting are:

- (1) to emphasize the importance of adult education, particularly as a means for achieving international understanding;
- (2) to study the trends and experiments in adult education in various countries;
- (3) to devise means for continued collaboration among adult education leaders and workers of different countries; and
- (4) to promote the international exchange of persons interested in adult education.

International Conference on Science Abstracting

The Department of State announced on June 10 the United States delegation to the International Conference on Science Abstracting, sched-

June 26, 1949

817

uled to be held at Paris, June 20-25, 1949. The delegation is as follows:

Chairman

Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Delegates

Evan J. Crane, Editor, *Chemical Abstracts*, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
J. Murray Luck, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California

Advisers

Mrs. Eileen R. Cunningham, Editor, *Medical Abstracts*, Librarian, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
John E. Flynn, Editor, *Biological Abstracts*, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Eugene W. Scott, Assistant Executive Secretary, Research and Development Board, Washington, D.C.

The Conference is being held in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the second session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The purpose of the Conference will be to consider and take action to improve and develop abstracting services for the natural sciences, both pure and applied, and to consider methods of increasing their usefulness to scientists, with regard at the same time to the related problems of indexing and accessibility of the recorded publications.

U.S. Commission Appointed for Pan American Railway Congress

The Department of State announced on June 14 the appointment of members of a United States National Commission in the Pan American Railway Congress Association, as authorized by Public Law 794 of the 80th Congress (approved June 28, 1948).

Members of the Commission are as follows:

William T. Farley, *Chairman*, President, Association of American Railroads
Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State
Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce
Charles D. Mahaffie, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission
George P. Baker, Professor of Transportation, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University
J. M. Hood, President, American Short Line Railroad Association
James G. Lyne, President, Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation, and Editor, *Railway Age*
Arlon E. Lyon, Executive Secretary, Railway Labor Executives Association

The Commission will meet for the first time in Washington on June 21, 1949, to consider its program of work. Its responsibilities are outlined in general terms in the charter of the Pan American Railway Congress Association as including assistance in the organization of periodic congresses and preparation of special studies.

The aims of the Association are "to promote the development and progress of railways in the American continent" by holding congresses, publishing a bulletin and other documents, and maintaining information services. The Association has held six congresses since 1910, the sixth being in Habana in April 1948. The seventh congress will be held in Mexico City in October 1950.

The following 17 countries are now members of the Association: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Inter-American Conference on Indian Life

On June 17 the Department of State announced that William E. Warne, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior, has been named chairman of the United States delegation to the Second Inter-American Conference on Indian Life. The Conference is scheduled to be held at Cuzco, Peru, June 24-July 4, 1949. Other members of the delegation are the following:

Delegates

Albert A. Giesecke, Foreign Service Staff Officer, American Embassy, Lima, Peru
John R. Nichols, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
John H. Provinse, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
Clarence Senior, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York
T. Dale Stewart, Curator of Physical Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution

Advisers

Miss Doloris Coulter, Executive Secretary, National Indian Institute
Albert P. Gorman, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, American Embassy, La Paz, Bolivia
Mrs. Ruth Kirk, Chairman, Indian Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Gallup, N. Mex.
George Kubler, Director of the Lima Office of the Institute of Social Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, American Embassy, Lima, Peru
Mrs. Rachel Warren Lothrop, Cambridge, Mass.
Ernest E. Maes, Education Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, American Embassy, Guatemala City
D'Arcy McNickle, Acting Director, Tribal Relations, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
Lyle B. Pember, Education Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, American Embassy, Lima, Peru
Mrs. Helen Peterson, Director of the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations, Denver
Benjamin Reiffe, Superintendent, Fort Berthold Indian Agency, Ellsworths, N. D.
Marion Trice, Health and Sanitation Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, American Embassy, Lima, Peru
Frederick Wampler, Health and Sanitation Division, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, American Embassy, Lima, Peru
Albert Yava, Placement Officer, Hopi Indian Service, Keams Canyon, Ariz.

Adviser-Secretary

Simon N. Wilson, Division of Special Inter-American Affairs, Department of State

The Conference on Indian Life has been called at the invitation of the Government of Peru which has appointed an Organizing Committee for its preparation. The purpose of the Conference, which will be attended by official delegations from the American Republics and Canada, is to exchange information and opinions on the administration of the affairs of the Indians and on the protection of their interests. The agenda for the Conference comprises about seventy items pertaining to education, medical care, housing, and economic, social, and juridical problems of indigenous peoples. Papers are being submitted by various delegations on these questions as the basis for study.

The First Inter-American Conference on Indian Life was held at Patzcuaro, Mexico in April 1940. This meeting drafted a plan which was the basis for the convention creating the Inter-American Indian Institute. The convention was proclaimed by the President of the United States on February 12, 1942. It has now been ratified by 14 countries.

The Institute, with headquarters at Mexico City, acts as a standing committee on the Inter-American Indian Conferences and, among other things, cooperates in the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the conferences. The National Indian Institute, established in the Department of the Interior in 1945, maintains relations with the Inter-American Indian Institute.

Swiss-Allied Accord Conference Recesses Until September

Joint Communiqué of U. S., U. K., France, and Switzerland

[Released to the press June 9]

During the past 5 weeks, conversations have taken place in Washington between representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Switzerland. The purpose of these talks was to resolve by mutual agreement the difficulties and differences in interpretation which had arisen with regard to the execution of the Swiss-Allied Accord of May 25, 1946.

The conversations were conducted in a friendly spirit, and agreement was reached on a number of points. On the questions on which agreement was not reached, it was possible to bring the Swiss and Allied positions considerably closer together. Efforts will be continued, during a recess of the conference, to find solutions for the remaining problems, in certain cases by bilateral negotiations.

It was agreed to discontinue the Four Power discussions for the time being. These will be resumed early in September, probably in Switzerland.

June 26, 1949

Major Issues Announced

[Released to the press June 15]

As announced by a joint communiqué on June 10, the four-power conference on the Swiss-Allied Accord recessed on June 9, 1949, with a contemplated reconvention date early in September, probably in Switzerland. The conference discussed all the major and most of the minor issues which have been considered as presenting implementation of the Swiss-Allied Accord. The major issues were considered to be:

- (a) the question of establishing a rate of exchange between the German mark and the Swiss franc for the purposes of computing compensation for the benefit of the German owners whose property is liquidated in Switzerland;
- (b) the question of the liquidation of German assets in Switzerland owned from the Eastern zone of Germany; and
- (c) the question of intercustodial conflicts.

It became apparent at the conference that issues (a) and (b) above will probably be capable of settlement after continued discussion of the intercustodial conflicts problem. Therefore, it was agreed to recess the conference until September, during which time the Government of Switzerland will engage in bilateral negotiations with the other governments concerned. Such discussions have already begun between representatives of the Swiss and United States Governments.

Agreement was reached on a majority of the secondary issues (16 in all), such agreement being provisional upon final agreement regarding the major issues.

Progress in Negotiations at Third Session of Contracting Parties to GATT

[Released to the press June 15]

Tariff negotiations now under way at the third session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting at Annecy, France, are expected to continue through the month of July, it has been announced by Dana Wilgress of Canada, chairman of the Working Party of the Tariff Negotiations Committee of the session. The Tariff Negotiations Committee has extended through July its commitments for hotel and office space in Annecy.

Mr. Wilgress stated that 15 sets of bilateral tariff negotiations have been completed, 74 are in progress, 87 are under consideration, and a theoretically possible 99 others are not expected to take place because there is no trade basis for them. The negotiations involving the largest volumes of trade will naturally require the most time.

By July 7 to 10, Mr. Wilgress stated, the contracting parties should finish their agenda except for the remaining tariff negotiations and such items as can not be dealt with until the end of the meeting, such as arrangements for a third series of negotiations.

Force and Freedom

BY SELDEN CHAPIN¹

Former Minister to Hungary

When I first arrived in Hungary in July, 1947, I made it my publicly declared business to call on all leaders of Hungarian thought and opinion, beginning with the President and the Prime Minister. Among those leaders upon whom I called was Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty. He returned my call. Following custom, I again made calls on the principal men of Hungary after New Year's Day in 1948. Cardinal Mindszenty again returned my call. The fifth and last time I met the Cardinal was at his request in November of that year.

Now in the standard assortment of scurrilous charges raised against the Cardinal at his trial, the Communists had to find something really impressive with which to nail him. They knew that the Cardinal had talked on several occasions with the American Minister. Now, it is said that when two Communists get together you have a conspiracy. What would be more reasonable, then, to a Communist than to assume that the Cardinal and the Minister were fomenting a plot? So they worked out this plan in which we were trying to restore the monarchy in Hungary.

I hope it will not be a disappointment when I say that there was no conspiracy. I talked with the Cardinal on five occasions, a total of five hours, and that was through an interpreter, so you can cut it in half. We were two people talking together, but we weren't Communist—we were a Catholic prelate and a Protestant layman, in other words, two Christians.

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to speak before the Catholic war veterans. From what I know of your organization, I believe I can work on the assumption that we are all pretty much in agreement as to the objectives the United States is seeking and should seek in world affairs.

In the first place, we all want peace and security in the world. We all want to promote democratic principles and institutions throughout the world, because we believe these are conducive to peace. We want to create throughout the world an atmosphere of economic well-being for all, as a basic condition for peace and democracy. We know that the greatest obstacle to peace and se-

curity lies in the relentless drive of Communist totalitarianism for world domination, and we are determined to stop that drive.

I suggest again that most of us are in basic agreement with the policies and actions of the Government designed to achieve the general foreign political and economic objectives and to stem the advance of Communist aggression. These policies represent a realistic and hard-headed approach to world conditions as they exist today. They reflect the will and temper of the vast majority of Americans.

The success of our policies is not, of course, assured. There are certain dangers, but the greatest lies primarily with ourselves. The task we have cut out for ourselves is a long, difficult, and expensive one. There is, and will continue to be, a corresponding temptation to slacken in our various programs whenever there is a real or seeming improvement in world tensions or, particularly, if we run into economic problems at home. This temptation is the main thing we shall have to guard against for many years to come. That is one place where alert people such as you can be a valuable source of strength and vigilance.

We are not likely to yield to this temptation so long as we keep the basic situation clearly in mind. We must constantly remind ourselves that we are dealing with a ruthless and patient force that will take advantage of our slightest lapse of purpose. If we remember this, we shall not be caught napping.

As a sort of refresher course in international Communism and its techniques, I would like to talk for a moment about the Communist domination of Hungary. I had some personal experience with that matter and besides, the case of Hungary gives a test-tube example of how domination and control over a freedom-loving people has been progressively achieved. It happened to all of the satellite countries, one by one, and by now it probably would have spread much farther had we not taken effective countermeasures.

We might begin the story at Yalta in February 1945, when Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill pledged that the liberated peoples of Europe should be allowed to create their own democratic institutions. While the ink was drying at Yalta, the Communist Party of Hungary was hard at

¹ An address delivered before the Catholic War Veterans in Houston, Tex., on June 17, 1949, and released to the press on the same date.

work undermining the foundations of freedom and democracy in their country. In its work the party had the whole-hearted intervention and support of the red army—numbering several hundred thousand at the time—and with Soviet Marshal Voroshilov as Chairman of the Allied Control Commission, they were assured that any efforts by the British or by ourselves to back genuine democratic elements in Hungary would be nullified.

The first postwar elections in Hungary, which were held in November 1945, made it clear that the people had little use for the Communists. The party polled only 17 percent of the vote. A clear majority—57 percent of all votes cast, went to the Smallholders Party, a progressive and democratic farmers party.

In the face of this rebuff, the Communists resolved to force their will upon the people of Hungary. In order to do this, they had to break the power of the political opposition and weaken the hold of the churches upon the people. The way they went about it follows the typical Communist pattern of step-by-step internal conquest by force and subversion. I will summarize it here, because I think that the ease with which a small but ruthless totalitarian minority can impose its will on the majority is one of the things we all should keep in mind as we face up to the problems resulting from the clash of force and freedom.

First the Communists went after control of the police and communications. That is the standard opening move. Having extracted a pre-election agreement from all major parties to form a coalition government, regardless of how the election turned out, they demanded the most important cabinet posts for themselves and their puppets, and in this demand they were backed up by curt orders from the Soviet Chairman of the Allied Control Commission. They then began to purge key officials in the Government and the army.

Second, they increased their strength in the Government by forming an extreme leftist bloc within the coalition, to work in opposition to the Smallholders.

Third, they undertook an all-out effort to promote civil, economic, and political disorder and so shake the confidence of the people in the ability of the Smallholders Party to govern.

Fourth, they resorted to open terror against their opponents, including star-chamber trials on trumped-up charges, kidnapping, and all the usual paraphernalia of totalitarian discipline and justice.

In May-June 1947 the Communist leaders, aided by the intervention of the Soviet occupation forces, forced the resignation of the Smallholder Prime Minister and seized effective control of the Government. This coup was followed by a rigged election designed to cast a cloak of respectability over the seizure of power. It is interesting that this election, held in August 1947,

with the Communists very much in command, returned them only 22 percent of the vote.

With the political opposition well in hand, they went after the religious groups. Now I should like to make it very clear that attack on religion is not so much a matter of conflict between church and state as between the secular religion of Marxist materialism and the traditional religion of the churches based on moral and spiritual values. It is an attack on Protestant, Catholic, Jew, and Moslem alike, and it isn't just an attack on the churches, but on all free institutions and human freedoms. It is materialism versus morality. It is violence and treachery versus order and humanity. Communist morality has been expressed in these words of Lenin, "everything is moral which is necessary for the annihilation of the old exploiting social order, and for uniting the proletariat."

When the Communists went after the churches in Hungary here is what confronted them. Catholics numbered two thirds and Protestants most of the remainder of the population. Both churches traditionally played a very active part in public life. In 1940, for example, about 17 percent of the Hungarian parliament consisted of members of the Catholic clergy. All of the churches were wealthy in land, the income of which before the war substantially supported about three fifths of all educational institutions—Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist, Jewish, and so on.

In these denomination schools, religious instruction was obligatory, but Protestant and Jewish children in Catholic schools freely received such instruction from their own teachers and vice versa. These schools unavoidably came into political as well as ideological conflict with the Communists who have long since recognized that to consolidate control over the people one must bring up the youth in complete Leninist-Marxist philosophy. Today to be admitted to a high school, technical school or university, one has to pass a satisfactory examination in Communist philosophy, both theoretical in knowledge and practical in action.

While the land reform had severely hurt the churches economically, the real attack opened in March 1947 with the introduction of measures designed to nationalize and communize the schools. Here the Communists ran into sharp opposition from leaders of the churches. The Catholic Primate, Cardinal Mindszenty, went so far as to excommunicate all Catholics assisting the state in its effort to nationalize the schools. The Communists then proceeded to purge all of the resistant church leaders in a very methodical manner.

Taking things progressively, they went first after the Protestant minority. The Calvinists, largest of the Protestant Churches, were brought into line by the disgrace of the President of the Republic, Tildy, himself a pastor, and by securing

the resignation of Bishop Ravasz—this by threatening the livelihood of 3,000 ministerial families if he did not resign—and replacing him with a collaborationist pastor. They then asked for the resignation of Lutheran Bishop Ordass. He replied that he would “rather burn in hell” than desert his flock, and proved very hardheaded, so they tried and convicted him on the usual charges of black marketing and embezzling.

By mid-1948 Cardinal Mindszenty was left as the sole fighting symbol of resistance to Communism.

Mindszenty then had to be eliminated. As a symbol, he had, if possible, to be totally discredited in the minds of the people. Now, as you know, the Communists always tried to avoid religious issues in these purges of religious leaders. Both in the press and in the courts, they tried to brand the leaders of the opposition as black marketeers, petty crooks, or traitors.

Now in my few talks with Cardinal Mindszenty I did learn a number of things about him. He was a bold and uncompromising man of Spartan temperament. On one occasion he is said to have told emissaries of Soviet Marshal Voroshilov, who had asked him to pay a call and then had kept him waiting for an hour, that if the Marshal wished to see him, the distance from the Marshal's headquarters to the Primate's palace was the same as the distance from the Primate's palace to the Marshal's headquarters. He was, I am convinced, quite prepared to become a martyr. But it is one thing to be a martyr yourself and another to bring thousands into martyrdom with you. He was deeply concerned, in our last talk, last November, with the fate of the lower clergy. That concern must be kept in mind in any evaluation of the Cardinal and his later actions.

On the 26th of December, 1948, the Cardinal was arrested, and charged with being a criminal, a traitor, and a conspirator against the “democratic” form of life. Anticipating his arrest, the Cardinal earlier that day had sent to all members of the Bench of Bishops the following message:

“I have participated in no conspiracy whatever; I will not resign my Episcopal See; I will make no confession. If, after this, you should hear that I have confessed or resigned and that this is authenticated with my own signature, consider that to be only the consequence of human frailty and, in advance, I declare it null and void.”

Some 40 days later, during the trial, the Cardinal is said to have retracted this statement, on the grounds that his viewpoint had altered meanwhile. However, the prosecution did not question the existence of that statement, made while the Cardinal was still not under duress. After only 3 days on the stand, he was found guilty on all charges and sentenced to life imprisonment. The prosecutor had demanded the death penalty. Compare this speed with the patience being displayed

at a certain trial now taking place in New York City.

There has been a great deal of conjecture as to the precise methods used to extract the confession from the Cardinal. We do not know exactly what they did. There are, of course, a great many ways of getting at a man, through his family and friends as well as through the various forms of physical and mental torture, and the Communists have a legendary skill at picking the right approach. What is important is that no one, to my knowledge, who was at all familiar with the Cardinal and his life, has the slightest doubt that extremely severe pressure was brought to bear on him. Although I have had recent reports that the Cardinal's mother has visited him, so far as I know, no unbiased person has been permitted to see him since his sentence.

Now I should like to say just a word about the life of the average Hungarian under Communist rule. I had personal experience with various forms of restraint and got a pretty good picture of what things are like.

As I have said, the Communists are highly skilled at the techniques of keeping themselves in power, and they are willing in many cases—and perhaps prefer—to use measures other than naked force to gain acquiescence from the people. Terror enters in, of course. Everybody knows of someone who has mysteriously disappeared from the scene, but the terror lies in the background, so to speak, and you don't see it happening all around you. The real restraining force is economic pressure.

In the first place, the Hungarians are kept under close surveillance. There are the usual block-leaders; all apartment houses and even most private houses are required by law to have a houseman, or sort of super-janitor, who reports on the comings and goings of his people. If a Hungarian's behavior is reported to be out of line, economic pressure is applied. He finds himself out of a job, and after a time he finds that no one else will hire him. Incidentally, despite all the ballyhoo about Communist labor unions, labor in Hungary has lost the right to strike and the few instances of workers protesting against the speed-up piece rate were never even mentioned in the Communist press, even though blood was shed. A citizen in political disfavor may also lose the privilege of buying at state stores and restaurants, where prices are low. He may not renew his driving license. He has to go into the black market, and eventually a time comes when there is nothing left to sell and no source of income. Then he and his family starve. He may not buy penicillin or other essential drugs in case he or his family fall ill. His children may even be denied entry to the now nationalized schools. All this is a very effective way of assuring compliance with the authorities. I have seen it, and it works.

Now I have discussed the Hungarian picture in some detail because to me it portrays clearly the nature of the force we are up against. We believe in fair play. We tend to credit the next man with the basic ideals and beliefs that we ourselves hold sacred, even though they may outwardly take different forms. But we must not forget that the sworn Communist is the sworn enemy of all that we hold to be good and decent. Believe me, if I thought that anything the Communists did in Hungary was really done with the good of the people in mind, I should be the first to give them credit. They are out for power and mastery, and that is that.

What then, can we do? The President in his inaugural address, summarized four lines of policy designed to achieve the kind of world we want to live in.

First, is support of the United Nations system. The United Nations represents the democratic, friendly, cooperative approach to world peace. It sets the pattern for the kind of world in which nations behave toward each other the way that we like to think Christian individuals do. In practical terms, the United Nations provides a vast mechanism for negotiation, without which international action today would be greatly hampered. It also provides a forum in which the moral force of world opinion acts as a sharp restraint against overt acts of dictatorial governments.

Second, we must continue our programs for improving the economic conditions of peoples throughout the world. As long as vast masses of people are ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed, the siren-song of Communism will have great effect.

We must therefore continue vigorously the European Recovery Program, which has already proved its worth in resurrecting hope and confidence among the peoples of Western Europe. Although recent news from Europe is encouraging, we must not underestimate the extensive job that still has to be done.

Third, we must help friendly nations protect themselves against domination by direct or indirect aggression. That means joining with like-minded nations in collective security arrangements like the Rio treaty and the North Atlantic pact, which have been designed in complete accord with the principles and purposes of the United Nations. It means providing military equipment and advice, as in the case of the Greek-Turkish Aid Program and the proposed Military Assistance Program.

Finally, we must support the Point-4 Program to bring to other areas the benefits of the technological knowledge of the modern world and encourage the investment of capital in those areas. The possibilities of this program are unlimited in terms of the economic benefits it can eventually bring to all nations. At the least, it can bring to the underdeveloped areas increasing material benefits favorable to the growth of democracy.

We must pursue this same goal through participation in the International Trade Organization in order to promote a broad exchange of the benefits of world industry and agriculture for the betterment of all. That means also that we must continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, so that we can function in the Iro.

Now, I should like to add a point on the Military Assistance Program. This program is a particularly vital counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty. It provides concrete evidence of our serious intent and provides the best way to fulfill our commitment to contribute to the common defense through self-help and mutual aid. This aid, supplementing the productive effort of the treaty countries and applied within the framework of a cohesive joint military defense plan under the pact, can buy more security for all the countries concerned, than a like amount spent any other way.

These policies all depend on each other. Undercut one and you jeopardize the others. They are the vital parts of the mechanism of our foreign policy. Take out a vital part, and you know what happens to the mechanism.

Now, looking back over what I have said this morning, I imagine one question may be bothering all of you, and that is what the future holds for our oppressed friends in the satellite countries. That calls for the kind of conjecture that people in the State Department are notoriously reluctant to attempt.

Actually, in my personal opinion, the situation does not appear promising. It's hard to see at the present time what might happen to alter the Communist control. Of course, there is always the unpredictable. I don't think many of us would have foreseen Tito's successful defiance of Moscow.

But you can look at the situation that would logically exist if the policies we are now following are successful. If you have a confident Western Europe, economically and defensively strong, and you get a peace settlement in Germany and Austria—which means that the red army goes back home—then you obviously have altered the situation affecting Eastern Europe. You have for one thing, a strong economic magnetism working on the satellites.

Incidentally, the Voice of America also exercises a strong pull on freedom-loving peoples behind the curtain. It is particularly effective in Hungary.

The main hope for these countries, in other words, lies in the success of our present policies. That is one reason why I personally hope that each of us will become as familiar as possible with the nature of the problems that we face and with what we are trying to do about those problems; and that each of us will give his best effort to support the policies which he thinks are wise, in the difficult and challenging years ahead.

To conclude, the so-called "peace offensive" is a

deadly weapon of propaganda, employed to weaken the resolve of the free nations. We must not be taken in by any such measures. We can relax our vigilance only when we have undeniable proof that the Communists have undergone a basic change of heart and of policy, and that they are making an honest effort by continuous concrete actions to live in peace and friendship with the rest of us.

I suggest that until then we have a set of policies and programs which are proving their worth at the present time. When you are a little ahead of the race, that is the time to make the greatest effort. Now that we are gaining a certain advantage, we must push with renewed vigor the actions which are gaining that advantage.

Coming back to the United States from a country behind the Iron Curtain, I can assure you that the most welcome sight I have ever seen was the torch uplifted in the hand of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty—with all the promise and assurance that it extends.

But—and it is a very big “but”—that promise and assurance can only be maintained if we remember and act according to the warning of Daniel Webster to the Senate some hundred years ago, which is just as valid today: “God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.”

U.S.S.R. Refuses To Fulfill Commitments on German Prisoners of War

[Released to the press June 17]

The Soviet Government on June 4, 1949, replied to the United States note of March 15, regarding the repatriation of German prisoners of war from the Soviet Union.¹

It will be recalled that the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom, France, and the Soviet Union agreed at the Council of Foreign Ministers Meeting in Moscow in April 1947 to complete the repatriation of German prisoners of war by December 31, 1948. The United States, Great Britain, and France complied with this agreement and returned all German prisoners of war in their custody prior to the agreed date. The Soviet Government not only has failed to fulfill its commitments but in the note of June 4 attempts by misrepresentation to place the blame for Soviet failure to complete repatriation upon the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France. Four years after the termination of hostilities with Germany, there still remain in Soviet custody several hundred thousand German prisoners of war. The Soviet Government makes no mention in this note of any plans to return to

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 16, 1949, p. 77 and Mar. 27, 1949, p. 389.

² BULLETIN of June 12, 1949, p. 755.

their homes this large number of unrepatriated German prisoners of war.

The Soviet note of June 4 reads as follows:

“Soviet Government cannot agree with arguments brought forward in Embassy's note in justification of disruption by Governments of U.S.A., Great Britain, and France of preparation of plan for repatriation German war prisoners. Considerations brought forward in this note do not disprove indisputable fact that plan in connection with which repatriation of German war prisoners should have been carried out was not worked out by control council through fault of representatives U.S.A., Great Britain and France.

“Soviet Government again affirms that in virtue of facts brought forward in memorandum Soviet Government January 24, 1949, it does not see any necessity to enter into further examination questions raised in note Embassy U.S.A. March 15, 1949.”

The U.S.S.R. Refuses To Cooperate In Settling Disputes Under Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Peace Treaties

Statement by Acting Secretary Webb

[Released to the press June 15]

On Saturday, June 11, a reply to our note of May 31² was delivered to the Department by messenger from the Soviet Embassy here. This reply refused the cooperation of the Soviet Ambassadors with the American and British Ministers in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania in an effort to settle the disputes which have arisen under the peace treaties.

The Soviet note supports the contention that the three ex-enemy countries have fulfilled all their obligations under the treaties and that our charges of violations of the human rights clauses and invocation of the treaty procedures are an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of those countries.

We cannot accept either of these arguments as valid. The obvious way in which the validity of our charges can be determined is through the procedure for the settlement of disputes laid down in the treaties themselves. By refusing to cooperate in these procedures, the Soviet Government and its Balkan satellites have created a presumption of guilt against themselves. The argument that our attempts to invoke the peace treaties in connection with violations of human rights represents interference in the internal affairs of these nations is a false one since these are obligations clearly stipulated in the peace treaties themselves.

The next step in the treaty procedures for the settlement of these disputes is the creation of commissions composed of one member named by each party to a dispute and a third member named by

Department of State Bulletin

agreement between the parties. If they cannot agree, either party may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make the appointment. Since the treaties provide a two-month period during which the disputes remain, theoretically at least, before the three Heads of Mission prior to being submitted to the three-member commissions, the question of naming these commissions will not arise until the end of next month.

Belgium Ratifies North Atlantic Treaty

[Released to the press June 16]

The following is the text of remarks made on June 16 by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Silvercruchs, upon the occasion of the deposit of the Belgian instrument of ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty and the reply of Acting Secretary of State Webb.

Remarks by Baron Silvercruchs

I have been instructed to place in your hands, for deposit with the United States of America, the instrument of ratification by the Kingdom of Belgium of the North Atlantic Treaty.

History has shown that the danger of war increases in relation to the weakness and disunity of the threatened nations. The forces of freedom who reject all idea of aggressive warfare have now decided, through unity and strength, within the framework of the Charter, to place in the service of mankind the most powerful means of defense the world has ever known.

The constitutional approval of this Treaty bears witness to the determination of the people of Belgium to join with these forces in the preservation of peace.

Reply by Acting Secretary of State Webb

Mr. Ambassador, this instrument of ratification will be deposited in the Archives of the United States with the original of the North Atlantic Treaty, and this Government will notify the other Signatories that it has been deposited.

This act by the Government of Belgium is further evidence of the desire of the Belgian people to work for peace and freedom. It is in keeping with the character of Belgium and with its traditional conduct that expression should be given to the will to resist any encroachment upon the free and democratic nations of the North Atlantic community. I should like to associate myself with you in saying that this Treaty is a great service to mankind.

British Attitude Toward Film Quotas

*Letter from Acting Secretary Webb to the
President of the Motion Picture Association
May 26, 1949*

DEAR MR. JOHNSTON:

With your letter of March 31, 1949 you attached a memorandum relating to the British film quota and requesting that the State Department attempt to negotiate a reduction in this quota. As you know the Department took this matter up with British officials in early April. The Department has now received a response from the British Government to the protest made at that time. This response was substantially as follows.

The British Government states that the quota, which was fixed by Parliament, cannot be modified at the present time. It hopes, however, that as a result of the recent meetings in Washington between certain members of the American and British film industries and those scheduled to take place early in June an improvement in the relations between the two groups may be effected.

The British Government states that it feels that the quota in no way contravenes the General Trade Agreement or any other legal commitment, that the British Government had the same right to raise this quota as the United States or any other government would have to raise an import duty with respect to which it had made no commitments. It believes that the quota is consistent with and a necessary part of the British effort to build up production and trade looking toward an improvement in the British balance of trade situation. The British Government contends also that the quota is reasonable from the standpoint of British film production possibilities although the quota was not entirely filled with British features during the first year. This fact presumably accounted for the reduction in the quota from 45 percent to 40 percent for the second year. Finally the British Government expresses surprise that the setting up of the film quota should have been necessarily unexpected by the American film industry or interpreted as an act of bad faith as a consequence of any understanding between the industry and the British Government in connection with the Film Agreement of 1948.

I am sorry to have to transmit an unfavorable reply to you particularly in view of the efforts which have been made toward getting a modification of the quota. The Department is studying the response which the British Government has made in this case.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. WEBB
Acting Secretary

U.S. Completes Reconstruction of Greek Transportation System

[Released to the press jointly by ECA and National Military Establishment]

Reconstruction of essential transportation facilities throughout Greece, under the Interim Aid Program established by Congress, May 22, 1947, was announced jointly on May 27 by the Economic Cooperation Administration and Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

Under the program, 1,000 miles of first-rate highways have been constructed to link the important cities and mountainous regions of Greece, while rebuilding of the ports of Piraeus (Athens), Salonika in Macedonia, and Volos in Thessaly required construction of more than 2 miles of concrete quays, two large drydocks, and breakwaters and installation of permanent port equipment. More than 2 miles of bridges and railroad tunnels have been built, and the 4-mile Corinth Canal, closed by German demolition in 1944, has been reopened. The latter operation alone required the moving of 1 million cubic yards of earth and debris. Seven airfields, all with modern facilities, also have been constructed.

To carry out the complex project, which, officials pointed out, has given the Greek people tangible evidence of the scope and effectiveness of the American aid program, the Chief of Army Engineers established a Grecian Engineer District under the North Atlantic Division Engineer at New York City. The Grecian District Engineer and a skeleton staff established themselves in Greece in August 1947, together with contractors' representatives, to initiate operations.

A rear echelon of the Grecian District was established in the United States to expedite procurement and handle necessary operational details.

Actual performance time for completion of the record construction project was little more than a year. The over-all time required was 20 months, but at least 6 months were required to procure materials and personnel. In this connection, Corps of Engineers search parties located in warehouses and other areas 5 million dollars worth of usable materials from UNRRA and lend-lease sources, accumulated since the end of World War II.

The cost of the over-all program was 29 million dollars in United States currency, plus 330 million drachmas in Greek currency. Of this amount, the Department of State furnished 20½ million dollars in cash and 400 thousand dollars in services. The Economic Cooperation Administration supplemented the fund with 8.1 million dollars in July 1948. When the program was begun in 1947, the Greek drachmas had the official exchange rate of 5,000 drachmas to a dollar. Later, however,

the official rate of exchange was 10,000 drachmas to a dollar.

According to Col. D. W. Griffiths, head of the Grecian Engineer District, the toughest difficulties encountered were an unusually severe winter and continued guerrilla attacks. There were 214 incidents with guerrillas, causing the death of 28 Greek employees, and the wounding of 102 more. Some equipment was destroyed or damaged.

The construction program was initiated after preliminary investigations made it apparent that American equipment and technical assistance would be required to restore the transportation system as the first and most urgent step in rehabilitating the economy of Greece. All work was done by American contracting firms working under supervision of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The American contracting firms of Guy F. Atkinson Company of San Francisco, Johnson-Drake and Piper of Minneapolis, and Starr-Park and Freeman of New York, associated in a joint venture as Atkinson-Drake-Park, were selected to undertake the reconstruction of highways and railroads.

The J. Rich Steers Company and Grove-Wilson-Shepherd and Kruger of New York, who formed the joint venture known as Steers-Grove, were chosen to undertake the reconstruction of port facilities and the reopening of the Corinth Canal.

An agreement was concluded between the Department of State and the Department of the Army under which the Corps of Engineers was given the responsibility for administering these contracts.

The Grecian District, after establishing headquarters at Athens, set up six subordinate areas with headquarters in Salonika, Larissa, Lamia, Patras, Corinth, and Piraeus.

Preliminary surveys were immediately made, a plan of operations was developed, equipment was procured, and organization tables were set up for personnel. The work to be done was divided among the American contractors and the Greek agencies which were in a position to participate.

It became apparent that the procurement of all needed equipment in the United States during a boom period of construction would be impossible within the time limitations specified. Fortunately there were in Greece substantial quantities of equipment brought in by UNRRA, or bought with an Export-Import loan to Greece. Records of stocks in all warehouses and storage yards in all parts of Greece were utilized to determine the

amount of usable equipment available. From these sources and by loan from Greek Government agencies and ministries, it was possible to obtain about 5 million dollars of the approximately 13 million dollars' worth of equipment used on the job. At the peak of construction, more than 5,200 pieces of equipment were in operation.

The facilities of the port of Piraeus, which serves Athens, had suffered the greatest damage. Repairs to 6,970 feet of quay walls and two dry-docks were required plus the replacement of grain silo and port operating equipment. Original construction of quay walls provided berthing space for sixteen 10,000- to 15,000-ton vessels. When the forward echelon of Engineers arrived, there was berthing space for only two fair-sized vessels at this port, and this space was necessarily restricted to military use.

Quay walls at Salonika and Volos were reconstructed in a similar manner and accounted for an additional 1,052 lineal yards of quay wall. At Salonika, 198 lineal yards of old breakwater were removed, and 705 lineal yards of new breakwater were constructed in addition to the quay wall construction. To permit the utilization of the quay walls, sunken vessels were removed and dredging was necessary. At Volos, in addition to the quay wall repair, 65 lineal yards of breakwater were repaired.

The Corinth Canal across the Isthmus of Corinth permits substantial savings in time and distance for shipping from the east to the west coast of Greece. The Germans blocked the Canal by placing demolition charges in the steep side slopes at two points, bringing down a total of approximately 845,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, together with tons of bridge steel from a demolished duplex railway and highway bridge which crossed the Canal.

Clearing of the Canal began on November 6, 1947, on the Poseidon Slide. At the Isthmia Slide, at the east end of the Canal, an access road ramp was built, permitting trucks to haul material to the spoil area near the top of the bank. Dump scows were used to remove dredge material from both slides. Progress was slow initially due to the poor condition of rented trucks and the worn-out condition of the dredges borrowed from the Canal Company. But after 9 months' work, the Canal was opened to shallow draft navigation and fully completed on September 18, 1948.

The highways of Greece, not built for modern-motorized traffic, were in a deplorable condition from lack of maintenance. Of the 6,524.7 miles of national highways system shown upon charts of the Ministry of Public Works, 4,971.2 miles had deteriorated so badly that vehicles could use them only at lowest speeds.

As reconstruction of the entire highway system was a monumental task far beyond the scope of the Aid Program, the road program was set up to include only those highways essential to the eco-

nomie and military requirements of Greece. On this basis 1,118.5 miles of roads were selected for reconstruction. This included 576.6 miles of stationary plant, hot-mix asphalt surfacing, 408.8 miles of travel plant cold-mix asphalt surfacing, and 132.9 miles of penetration asphalt surfacing. The program was later reduced to approximately 900 miles, as increased guerrilla activities made it impossible, without great risk to personnel and equipment, to carry on operations in certain areas.

Airfield construction was not originally contemplated. However, the Greek Air Ministry requested that American contractors undertake this additional work. Accordingly, the following seven airfields were included in the program: King Paul Airfield, near Tripolis; Bisdouni Airfield, a new airfield approximately 2 miles north of Ioannina; Kavalla Airfield, a flight strip 6 miles north of Kavalla; Kozani Airfield, near the city of Kozani; Sedes Airfield, 8 miles east of Salonika; Larissa Airfield, in the city of Larissa; in the Thessaly area 200 miles north of Athens; and Hassani Airfield, 8 miles southeast of Athens and serving as the main air terminal of the capital city.

In addition to these projects, a flight control tower was built at Agrinion in western mainland Greece, Romney huts and a fuel system were installed at Elefsis, west of Athens and eight pierced-steel plank handstands were constructed at Katsika Airfield near Ioannina in Epirus.

The rehabilitation of Greek railroads included the main lines of the Piraeus-Athens-Peloponnese Railway Company, the Thessaly Railway Company, Ltd., Franco-Hellenic Railroad Company, and the Greek State Railways. The work of track repair was left to the railroad companies, while the major railroad bridges were assigned to American contractors. Steel for all of these except the Gorgopotamos Bridge was imported from the United States.

The program involved the construction of 12 steel railroad bridges and 1 highway bridge, but 4 railroad bridges were near Edessa in Western Macedonia, too near the northern frontier for safety and were therefore dropped from the program. The steel for these has been stored at Salonika until peace is restored.

OECE Officials Visit In U.S.

[Released to the press by ECA and the Department of Commerce May 29]

Four officials of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris will arrive by air in New York June 2 or 3 to discuss proposals of several communities for United States international trade fairs to be held in 1950, the United States Department of Commerce and the Economic

Cooperation Administration announced on May 29.

The group will explore the possibility of exhibiting OEEC country products at proposed international trade fairs in this country next year. Members will present their recommendations to the OEEC after their return to Paris June 15.

The group will go from New York to Washington for conferences with Department of Commerce and ECA officials and later will visit with the officials of an international fair at Toronto. Visits will be made to several American cities where international fairs in 1950 are under consideration. Expenses of the group will be paid with OEEC funds.

Members of the group are: Albert de Smaele, former Belgian Minister of Economics; Dr. Michele Guido Franci, Secretary General of the Milan International Trade Fair; Michel Jaoul, OEEC Trade Committee Secretary, and Jacobus Milius, General Manager of the Utrecht International Trade Fair.

Italian¹ "ERP" Stamps Issued

[Released to the press by ECA May 31]

The first postage stamps to honor the Marshall Plan went on sale in Italy on May 30, it was announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The stamps, issued by the Italian Government as a symbol of appreciation for Marshall Plan aid, were printed in a series of three: green, five lire, for printed matter; blue, 15 lire, for postcards; and brown, 20 lire, for letters.

The design illustrates a ship carrying Marshall Plan goods being greeted by an Italian workman with an anvil, hammer, and tongs. The letters "ERP" (European Recovery Program) appear in the lower left corner.

Certain Functions of the United States High Commissioner for Germany Defined¹

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 109 (d) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (Public Law 472, 80th Congress), it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. During his tenure of office as United States High Commissioner for Germany, Mr. John J. McCloy, under the immediate supervision of the Administrator for Economic Cooperation and the coordination of the United States Special Representative for Europe (subject, however, to consultation with and ultimate direction by the President), shall be the representative of the said Ad-

ministrator and the said Special Representative in all their relations and actions with respect to Germany.

2. Mr. McCloy, in performing the duties set forth in paragraph one hereof, shall be assisted by a Chief of Special Mission who shall be appointed by the Administrator for Economic Cooperation and who shall be acceptable to Mr. McCloy. The Chief of Special Mission shall have the rank of Minister and shall act under the immediate supervision and direction of Mr. McCloy.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 13, 1949.

Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany²

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the Statutes, including the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby established the position of United States High Commissioner for Germany, which position shall be that of Chief of Mission, Class 1, in accordance with the provisions of the said Foreign Service Act of 1946.

2. The United States High Commissioner for Germany, hereinafter referred to as the High Commissioner, shall be the supreme United States authority in Germany. The High Commissioner shall have the authority, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State (subject, however, to consultation with and ultimate direction by the President), to exercise all of the governmental functions of the United States in Germany (other than the command of troops), including representation of the United States on the Allied High Commission for Germany when established, and the exercise of appropriate functions of a Chief of Mission within the meaning of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

3. With respect to military matters the Commander of the United States Armed Forces in Germany shall continue to receive instructions directly from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On request of the High Commissioner, such Commander shall take necessary measures for the maintenance of law and order and such other action as is required to support the policy of the United States in Germany. If major differences arise over policy affecting military matters, necessary reports and recommendations shall be referred to the Department of State and to the National Military Establishment for resolution. In the event of an emergency involving the security of the United

¹ Ex. Or. 10063, 14 Fed. Reg. 3221.

² Ex. Or. 10062, 14 Fed. Reg. 2965.

States forces in Europe, such Commander may take whatever action he considers essential to safeguard the security of his troops.

4. In the event that the High Commissioner shall assume his duties in accordance with this Executive Order prior to the date that the Military Government of the United States Zone of Germany is terminated, he shall during such interval report to the Secretary of Defense, through the Secretary of the Army, and shall be the United States Military Governor with all the powers thereof including those vested in the United States Military Governor under all international agreements.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 6, 1949.

John J. McCloy To Be Chief ECA Representative in Germany

[Released to the press by the White House June 6]

The President announced June 6 that in signing the Executive order establishing the position of United States High Commissioner for Germany, it was his intention—as stated on May 18, 1949, in announcing Mr. McCloy's selection as High Commissioner—to designate Mr. McCloy also as the chief representative of ECA in Germany. This will be done by issuance of an Executive order following Senate confirmation of Mr. McCloy's designation as High Commissioner.

Foreign Distribution of Isotopes

Statement from the General Advisory Committee to the AEC

[Released to the press by AEC June 8]

We have had from the Atomic Energy Commission itself and from the Director of Research a request to reconsider the question of the distribution of isotopes abroad.

With regard to the isotopes distribution we have reexamined in detail the statement made by us at our fourth meeting. Despite the criticisms that have been voiced to Commission policy, we wish to reaffirm our conviction that these recommendations constituted sound policy. We believe that it would be useful to have available a documentary account of how the results from the foreign distribution of isotopes have in fact served to further progress in therapy and in research.

Following is the text of the public statement by the foreign distribution of radioisotopes by the United States Atomic Energy Commission prepared by Drs. DuBridge, Rabi, and Conant and

June 26, 1949

approved by the General Advisory Committee of the AEC at the fourth meeting of the Committee May 30-June 1, 1947:

The Atomic Energy Commission has authorized the distribution of specified radioactive materials to scientists in foreign countries, through their respective governments, in order that these valuable by-products of atomic energy work may be employed in scientific and medical research and in therapy.

This represents an important step in implementing the declared purpose of Congress, as stated in the Atomic Energy Act, to utilize the developments in atomic energy for "improving the public welfare . . . and promoting world peace."

These radioactive isotopes, such as radio phosphorus are made by exposing materials to the intense neutron radiation from the chain reacting pile at the Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge. They are very valuable tools for research in chemistry and biology and in treatment of certain diseases. A plan for making them available at cost to United States scientists for research purposes was announced a year ago. They will be equally valuable to scientists and medical men abroad and the research done with them will benefit all mankind.

In these days when the restoration of free science and the building up of good will among people is so vital, it is essential that the United States should take this step to share its new tools for research and therapy with other countries, and thus prove that this democratic country will do all it can, consistent with its own defense and security, to improve the public welfare and raise the standard of living throughout the world.

It is emphasized that the quantity of radioactive materials required and to be made available for research are extremely small, so that they can be used with safety with only ordinary precautions, that they are not useful for military or industrial employment of atomic energy and cannot constitute a danger to world peace or to the security of the United States. Also the materials are now produced in sufficient quantities so that foreign distribution will not interfere with an ample supply for United States scientists.

The conditions under which these materials will be sold at cost to an individual scientific laboratory are such as to insure that the sole purpose for which they will be used is for research or medical treatment. The research results obtained are to be published and reported to this country and the laboratories are to be open to qualified scientists in accordance with established traditions of free science. Thus diversion of the material to secret or military research will be difficult and any continued diversion of this sort will be impossible.

The radioisotopes available were well known to scientists before the war and can be produced by standard instruments such as cyclotrons. How-

ever, the scientists in countries abroad do not have access to such facilities on any scale, and the quantities and concentrations producible in a pile are such as to be more useful to science. It is therefore a very great service to have the materials available immediately.

The Commission also points out that a continuous supply of radioactive isotopes is necessary for such research, but that such supplies cannot accumulate since they are mostly of relatively short life and because they are expended in the experiments themselves beyond practical recovery.

Finally the Commission will maintain continuous contact with the laboratories supplied with the material, will expect the foreign governments to certify the qualifications of the scientists applying and to assure the United States that the materials will be used only for the purposes stated. Under all these conditions the beneficial results of the program will be great in terms of good will and it may assist distinguished foreign scientists abroad who work in open laboratories to make important discoveries of benefit to all.

U.S., U.K., and South Africa To Discuss Uranium Production

[Released to the press by the AEC June 11]

The informal discussions which the United States and the United Kingdom have had with the Union of South Africa over a period of years have been confined to the problems involved in producing uranium occurring in the South African gold ores.

Further discussions are envisaged, and while no date has been set, it is expected that representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom will visit South Africa, on the invitation of that government, to continue discussions concerning the eventual production of uranium from the gold-bearing ores of South Africa.

Tax Conventions With Norway Signed

[Released to the press June 13]

On June 13, 1949, James E. Webb, Acting Secretary of State, and Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstjerne, Norwegian Ambassador in Washington, signed two conventions between the United States and Norway for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion, one with respect to taxes on income and the other with respect to taxes on estates and inheritances.

The provisions of the income-tax convention are similar in general to those contained in income-tax conventions now in force between the United States and Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The provisions of the estate-tax convention are similar in general to those contained in estate-

tax conventions now in force between the United States and Canada and the United Kingdom.

The conventions provide that instruments of ratification shall be exchanged. The income-tax convention provides that it shall become effective on the first day of January of the year in which the exchange of instruments of ratification takes place. The estate-tax convention provides that it shall come into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall be effective only as to estates and inheritances in the case of persons who die on or after that date.

U.S.-Brazil To Study Tax Relations

[Released to the press June 9]

As a preparatory measure for the joint study of tax relations with Brazil announced May 21, 1949, by the President of the United States and the President of Brazil, interested persons are invited to submit views and recommendations on the matters involved. Communications may be addressed to Eldon P. King, Special Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C.

The pertinent part of the joint statement of May 21 said:

"The two Presidents were also fully agreed that a comprehensive joint study of the tax relations between the two countries would be helpful. It was decided that conversations on this subject should be held with a view toward negotiating a convention between the two countries, similar to those already in force between the United States and other countries, which will, it is hoped, eliminate many of the factors that result in double taxation."

Colombia-U.S. To Discuss Tax Treaty

[Released to the press June 9]

Discussions between American and Colombian technical experts looking to the conclusion of treaties for the avoidance of double taxation and for administrative cooperation in prevention of tax evasion with respect to income taxes and to taxes on estates of deceased persons are expected to be opened at an early date.

If the discussions are successful and a basis for agreement is found, they will result in the preparation of draft treaties which will be submitted by the negotiators to their respective governments for consideration with a view to signing.

In preparation for the discussions, the American delegation will welcome conferences with interested parties, or statements and suggestions from them, concerning problems in tax relations with Colombia. Communications in this connection should be addressed to Eldon P. King, Special Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington 25, D.C.

Department of State Bulletin

U.S. Repudiates Philippine and Chinese Complaint on Japanese Reparation Removals

[Released to the press June 10]

The United States Government announced on May 12 in a statement read by General McCoy to the Far Eastern Commission¹ that it had decided to terminate removal of reparations from Japan under the Advance Transfers Program instituted by United States interim directive on April 4, 1947; to withdraw its proposal of November 6, 1947, on the division of Japanese reparations shares; to take no further action under its interim directive powers to make possible additional reparations removals from Japan; and to submit new policy proposals to the Far Eastern Commission which would have the effect, if adopted, of precluding further industrial reparations removals from Japan during the occupation.

On May 19 and 26, the Philippine and Chinese representatives on the Far Eastern Commission read to the Commission and released to the press statements expressing disagreement with the United States position. These statements appear to this government to be based on a number of serious misconceptions both as to United States policies toward Japan and the fundamental nature of the Japanese problem. Before examining the specific points advanced by the Philippine and Chinese representatives, it is desired to clarify beyond any question of doubt the considerations underlying the United States position announced on May 12.

Because of its leading role in the war against Japan and relatively stronger military and economic position at the close of the conflict, the United States has from the outset assumed a primary role in the occupation of Japan. Its policies and actions in this capacity have been determined not by considerations of special advantage but on behalf of and for the benefit of all Far Eastern and other concerned nations. It early recognized that the programs of democratization and reform prescribed by the Far Eastern Commission for Japan could succeed only in a tolerable economic environment, and for nearly 4 years has assumed unaided the responsibility of providing assistance to Japan to make such an environment possible, at a cost to this government of over a billion dollars. The United States has naturally been reluctant to assume this burden, not merely because the American taxpayer is already carrying a heavy load, but also because there is a limit to United States resources. Funds spent in Japan are unavailable for other vital

purposes at home and abroad. It has nevertheless been willing to provide this aid so as to make possible the success of the Far Eastern Commission programs and basic policy objectives, on which the emergence of a peacefully inclined and responsible Japan depends. The aid has been given as a matter of hard necessity in the interest of all peace-loving nations.

Clearly, however, the United States cannot indefinitely bear the burden of Japan's support. It must therefore assist the reattainment by Japan of a self-sustaining economy at the earliest possible time. Further reparations from the deficit Japanese economy would obviously be inconsistent with this objective. Nor are further reparations required for purposes of demilitarization and disarmament. Japan has been completely disarmed, and the United States is determined that its war-making capacity shall not be permitted to re-emerge. In those rare instances where Japan, in its efforts to support a population 15 million larger than prewar, cannot put to productive use for peaceful purposes facilities previously used in the war effort not already destroyed as specialized war equipment, it is the United States view that the facilities should at the appropriate time be scrapped.

The United States position announced by General McCoy on May 12 derived from these fundamental considerations and stands on its merits as a necessary step for the achievement of basic Allied policy objectives in Japan.

Turning to the Philippine and Chinese representatives' specific points, there is no conflict between the United States position and the Potsdam Declaration. Paragraph 11 of the Declaration provides that "Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war." Reference is first to the needs of a self-supporting Japanese economy, and second to reparations. This order of priority is repeated and emphasized in the FEC reparations decisions. Since the Japanese economy today is a heavily deficit economy, and since the exaction of further reparations would increase that deficit and defer the achievement of self-support, the United States position is fully consonant with the above-quoted Potsdam provision and with the pertinent provisions of the FEC Basic Post-Surrender Policy for

¹ BULLETIN of May 22, 1949, p. 667.

June 26, 1949

Japan, the clear intent of which is that reparations shall be restricted to resources surplus to Japan's peaceful needs.

The claim that the United States position is incompatible with the Fec Interim Removals and other Fec reparations decisions in the sense that the position in any way contravenes these decisions, is equally unfounded. The Fec decisions have been nullified not by any action of the United States but by the failure of the Fec, notwithstanding every assistance and encouragement by the United States, to adopt a schedule of reparations shares which would give the decisions practical effect. The Philippine representative charges the United States with impatience in proposing that the reparations account now be closed. One may wonder, as we approach the end of the fourth year of the occupation, how long the United States, bearing the burden of the inadequacies of Japanese economic revival, was expected to wait before acting to remove the impediment which the reparations issue has interposed to the attainment of Japanese self-support.

No conflict is perceived between the United States reparations position and effective and continuing Japanese disarmament and demilitarization. On the contrary, this position accords with the only course offering real hope of elimination of the Japanese military threat. Japan, it was earlier pointed out, has been completely disarmed. It should be apparent to all Far Eastern nations that Japan faces most difficult problems in developing its agriculture, industry, and trade to a point where they can support its population, and that if Japan again threatens the peace of the Far East, it will in all probability be because it failed in that objective rather than because it was permitted to retain existing industrial plants for peaceful, productive purposes.

The assertion by the Philippine and Chinese representatives that the United States reparations position indicates that the United States feels greater concern for the welfare of its late enemy than for the just reparations claims of its Allies could arise only from a profound misunderstanding of United States desires and intentions. As earlier stated, United States policies and actions in Japan have been dictated by hard necessity to permit achievement of the basic Fec policy objectives for Japan. These objectives cannot be accomplished by permitting the Japanese to starve or by depriving them of industrial equipment needed for their peaceful economy. The United States must point out that the Allies have assumed a joint responsibility in their common interest in Japan and must bear their proportionate measure of sacrifice, if the agreed and vital end of a peaceful, democratic, and self-supporting Japan is to be attained.

The charge that the Japanese under the direction of the former Zaibatsu class are deliberately

sabotaging economic recovery is not borne out by reports from the Supreme Commander or from other competent observers in Japan. There are of course elements in Japan which seek to take advantage of their country's plight for their own benefit. All reliable evidence indicates, however, that the Japanese Government and the Japanese people as a whole desire to regain a self-supporting status at the earliest possible time. The Philippine representative's statement that "the Japanese must first help themselves" before a solution is sought through Allied abstention from further reparations ignores the fact the United States in December, 1948, directed the institution of an economic stabilization program to this very end, which is now being vigorously pursued in Japan. If there are any measures to enable the Japanese better to help themselves which are not being pressed in Japan under this program the United States Government is unaware of them.

The United States repudiates the contention of the Philippine representative that the United States Government implicitly undertook in the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 to act as agent for the Philippines to collect reparations from Japan at least to the extent of the balance of Philippine war-damage claims not met by the 520 million dollar appropriation for the Philippines under the act. The Philippine Rehabilitation Act was, as its name implies, designed to promote the early rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands' economy and not to provide for general compensation of Philippine war damage. It did not in any sense purport to settle, or to prescribe machinery for settlement, of Philippine reparations claims against Japan. It does not provide, nor do its terms and provisions imply, that the United States should claim reparations from Japan on account of war damage to Philippine property. To avoid any possibility of misunderstanding on this point, the United States Government instructed its ambassador at Manila on November 1, 1946, to inform the Philippine Government that the United States would not claim reparations for Philippine war damages or losses. At the same time, the act does not in any way limit the authority of the Philippine Government to claim reparations. The fact that the Philippine Government has from the outset advanced its own reparations claims in the Fec and has requested and received its own percentage share of reparations in all shares, proposals considered by the Commission would indicate that the Philippine Government has never previously had any doubts as to its right and responsibility to submit its own reparations claims.

It is noteworthy that section 106 (b) (1) of the Rehabilitation Act provides that the United States shall reimburse itself for outlays under Titles I and III of the act solely out of money or bullion received by the United States from Japan for Philippine reparations. Since it was fully recog-

nized at the time of passage of the act that Japanese reparations would consist in major part of capital equipment and only in very small degree of money or bullion, this fact is a further indication that the United States never expected reimbursement from reparations of the 520 million dollar expenditure authorized under the act, and has never considered itself in the role of agent for the collection of reparations for the Philippines.

The Philippine representative in his statement of May 26 quoted a press report of May 24 alleging the formation of a "Japanese national defense force" to be under "vigorous study" in Washington. On the same day, May 24, a spokesman of the Department of State announced at a news conference that "there is absolutely no intention of forming or allowing the formation of any national defense force for Japan. The press report is quite obviously a speculative story based on the well known fact that the present police force in Japan is inadequate for the ordinary internal police tasks of the country."

The Government of the United States trusts that this statement will receive the careful consideration of the Philippine and Chinese Governments and peoples and will contribute to a more accurate understanding by these nations of the position of this government as announced on May 12 on the Japanese reparations issue.

Progress of Japanese Fishing Industry Conservation Program

[Released to the press June 10]

The Departments of State, Interior, and the Army jointly announced on June 10 that a conservation program for the Japanese fishing industry, developed by General MacArthur's headquarters, is progressing toward eliminating the basis of objections on the part of some nations to the return of Japanese fishing fleets to some portions of their prewar fishing areas.

The program being carried on under General MacArthur as the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, calls for the Japanese to maintain surveillance over fishing and other aquatic operations to eliminate excessive exploitation, to collect and analyze statistical information relating to aquatic life, and to disseminate such information to other interested nations. It also calls for the Japanese to cooperate with other nations in the use of common fishing grounds and to observe the customary fishing habits of other nations using the same areas.

Japanese fishing since the end of the war has not been authorized outside certain areas, generally in the vicinity of Japan and eastward to the 165th meridian. Japanese fishing operations prior to World War II did not always observe internationally accepted practices, particularly regarding conservation of resources.

June 26, 1949

The conservation of open-ocean and near-shore resources has been a concern of the SCAP organization from almost the day the occupation began. Progress has already been made in the reorganization and redirection of research for this purpose as well as in making the Japanese conscious of proper fishery conservation methods. The United States considers it important, however, that Japan continue and intensify this program in order to supply in these fields of activity specific assurance of Japanese wish and intention to participate in world affairs in a responsible manner.

Extension of FEC Policies on Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information

The Far Eastern Commission announced on April 18 that it decided as a matter of policy on April 7, 1949 that the provisions of the FEC policy decisions entitled "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information in Japan," approved June 24, 1948, and "Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information by Non-FEC Countries at War with Japan," approved December 23, 1948, are extended until December 31, 1949. For texts of these documents see *Documents and State Papers* for January 1949, page 622.

Dominican-Haitian Declaration on Peaceful Settlement of Differences

The following is the text of the joint declaration agreed upon by the Governments of the Dominican Republic and Haiti, during consideration by the Inter-American Committee for the peaceful solution of conflicts of the situation existing between these two countries. The joint declaration was published in Ciudad Trujillo and Port-au-Prince on June 10, 1949.

The Governments of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti,

DECLARE:

1. That they reiterate their adherence to the principles and provisions contained in the Treaties in force between the two Countries and in the American diplomatic Instruments that they have accepted; and that they reaffirm their purpose to maintain Good Neighbor relations between the two Countries.
2. That they do not and will not tolerate in their respective territories the activities of any individuals, groups, or parties, national or foreign, that have as their object the disturbance of the domestic peace of either of the two neighboring Republics or of any other friendly Nation.
3. That they are convinced that the faithful and mutual observance of these purposes will eliminate, between the two Countries, the causes and occasions of conflicts; and they also declare that they will resort to direct negotiation; and whenever necessary, to the procedures of peaceful settlement for the solution of any difference in the future between the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti.

Visitors to U. S. Under Travel-Grant Program

Chilean Agriculturist

Oswaldo Barraza Quiroga, Director General of Agriculture of Chile, has arrived in Washington for consultation with officials of the Department of Agriculture concerning various phases of its work, and for visits to other points of interest in his field. He is especially interested in the extension service and soil conservation programs, and in seeing first-hand various types of activity in different parts of the country, including dairy farms, irrigation projects, and the Tennessee Valley project. His visit has been arranged in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

Chilean Playwright

Santiago Del Campo Silva, Chilean author, playwright, and director of the national radio station SNA, has been awarded a grant-in-aid for a visit of three months in this country to study modern trends in the field of the theater and radio. Mr. Del Campo will visit New Orleans, Albuquerque, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and other cities during his stay here.

Costa Rican Civil Aviation Director

Mario Waldemar Facio Segreda, Director of Civil Aviation and Captain of the National Air Force of Costa Rica, has arrived in Washington for a series of conferences with officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and for study and observation of the latest developments in various phases of civil aviation organization and procedures in this country. He is especially interested in airway traffic rules. Mr. Facio's three-month visit has been arranged in cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Ecuadoran Social-Service Leader

Graciela Escudero Moscoso, head of the Social Service Division of the Ministry of Social Welfare, and Director of the National School of Social Service of Ecuador, arrived in Washington for a three-month stay in this country for the purpose of conferring with colleagues and observing social-service work in the United States.

Miss Escudero's visit has been arranged in cooperation with the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency.

El Salvador Physician

Dr. José Benjamín Mancía of the Policlinica Salvadoreña, San Salvador, recently arrived in Washington to begin a series of visits to hospitals and medical schools in this country.

A specialist in internal diseases, Dr. Mancía received his medical degree from the University of El Salvador in 1941. In addition to main-

taining his own clinic, the Policlinica Salvadoreña, he has been a member of the staff of the Hospital Rosales since 1945.

Honduran Engineer

Jorge Colindres, highway engineer of Honduras, has arrived in Washington for a three-month visit in the United States to study highway construction. He is particularly interested in the construction of bridges and in various types of paving. His visit has been arranged in cooperation with the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

Latin American Women Leaders

The Department of State has awarded grants to a group of five women leaders from three of the other American republics in cooperation with the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and nine national women's organizations to enable them to spend three months observing the social and civic work of women's organizations in this country. They will study the place of women in the United States as citizens, workers, and homemakers, as well as the basic programs, methods of operation, and membership activities of organizations whose objectives are designed to advance the status of women and promote the general welfare. Special emphasis has been placed on opportunities to observe democratic techniques used by representative women's organizations through visits to national headquarters and local branches of such organizations.

The following women, who arrived in the United States in April, have been awarded grants for participation in this program:

Brazil

Miss Maria Luiza Moniz de Arágo, Head of the Division of Administration of the National Industrial Apprenticeship Service and Director of the Department of Social Service of the Leo XIII Foundation, Rio de Janeiro

Mexico

Mrs. Carmen Gorda Ricossa, member of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Women's Organizations, and of the Board of Directors of the YWCA, Mexico City

Mrs. Aurelia Rocha Lozano, founder and president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the State of Nuevo León and founder of the Club Femenino of Monterrey, a group devoted especially to social work for the blind

Mrs. Ana Berta Romero de Campos of Mexico City, a teacher by profession; educational chairman of the Mexican Technical Feminine Commission and secretary general of the National Feminine Alliance

Uruguay

Mrs. Lucía Armand Ugon de Gardiol, pharmacist, public school teacher, City Council member, and civic leader of Colonia

Museum Director To Lecture in Cuba

Stephen W. Thomas, Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, has been awarded a grant-in-aid to enable him to accept an invitation

Department of State Bulletin

extended by the Sociedad Economica de Amigos del Pais, a learned society of Habana, to lecture on museum management. This series of lectures, which is to be published by the Sociedad, has been arranged in connection with preparations for the opening of the new National Museum building now under construction in Habana.

Mathematicians To Lecture in Mexico

Dr. Garrett Birkhoff, associate professor of mathematics, Harvard University, and Dr. Solomon Lefschetz, head of the department of mathematics, Princeton University, have been awarded grants-in-aid to enable them to accept invitations extended by the National University of Mexico to lecture there during the month of June.

Puerto Rican Botanist To Lecture in Costa Rica

Professor Rafael A. Toro of the University of Puerto Rico, now serving as visiting professor of botany at Howard University, has been awarded a grant-in-aid to enable him to spend 4 months in Turrialba, Costa Rica, where he has been assigned to organize the botanical services and the herbarium at the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. He will also give lectures at the Institute in the field of systematic botany.

Historian and English Professor Visit Latin America

Dr. Dixon Wecter, authority on United States literature and professor of American History at the University of California, has been awarded a grant-in-aid for a three-month series of lectures on American history and literature, at the United States-assisted cultural institutes in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile.

Dr. Edd Winfield Parks, professor of English at the University of Georgia, has been appointed for a year as visiting professor of English at the University of Brazil under the exchange-of-persons program of the Department of State.

THE DEPARTMENT

Organization of the Department of State

[PUBLIC LAW 73—81ST CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION]

AN ACT

To strengthen and improve the organization and administration of the Department of State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the Department of State in addition to the Secretary of State an Under Secretary of State and ten Assistant Secretaries of State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State and the officers referred to in section 1 of this Act shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Counselor of the Department of State and the Legal Adviser, who are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall rank equally with the Assistant Secretaries of State. Any such officer holding office at the time the provisions of this Act become effective shall not be required to be reappointed by reason of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary may designate two of the Assistant Secretaries as Deputy Under Secretaries.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of State, or such person or persons designated by him, notwithstanding the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999) or any other law, except where authority is inherent in or vested in the President of the United States, shall administer, coordinate, and direct the Foreign Service of the United States and the personnel of the State Department. Any provisions in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, or in any other law, vesting authority in the "Assistant Secretary of State for Administration", the "Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of the Administration of the Department", the "Director General", or any other reference with respect thereto, are hereby amended to vest such authority in the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the functions now or hereafter vested in the Secretary of State or the Department of State, and he may delegate authority to perform any of such functions to officers and employees under his direction and supervision.

SEC. 5. The following statutes or parts of statutes are hereby repealed:

Section 200 of the Revised Statutes, as amended and amplified by the Acts authorizing the establishment of additional Assistant Secretaries of State, including section 22 of the Act of May 24, 1924 (ch. 182, and the Act of December 8, 1944, R. S. 200; 43 Stat. 146; 58 Stat. 798; 5 U. S. C. 152, as amended by Public Law 767, Eightieth Congress).

Section 202 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1000) and any other reference in such Act to the "Deputy Director General".

Section 1041 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 1032).

Approved May 26, 1949.

Contents

Occupation Matters

	Page
Foreign Visitors in Germany To Use Deutsche Marks	807
School Reform in Hesse. By James R. Newman	808
Statements and Addresses of the Month	811
U.S.S.R. Refuses To Fulfill Commitments on German Prisoners of War	824
Certain Functions of the United States High Commissioner for Germany Defined	828
Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany	828
John J. McCloy To Be Chief ECA Representative in Germany	829
U.S. Repudiates Philippine and Chinese Complaint on Japanese Reparation Removals	831
Extension of Fec Policies on Access to Japanese Technical and Scientific Information	833
Progress of Japanese Fishing Industry Conservation Program	833

Economic Affairs

U.S. Economic Policy in the Caribbean. By W. M. Canaday	813
International Tin Study Group: Fourth Meeting	816
Caribbean Commission	816
International Conference on Science Abstracting	817
U.S. Commission Appointed for Pan American Railway Congress	818
Inter-American Conference on Indian Life	818
British Attitude Toward Film Quotas. Letter from Acting Secretary Webb to the President of the Motion Picture Association	825
U.S. Completes Reconstruction of Greek Transportation System	826
OEEC Officials Visit in U.S.	827
Italian "ERP" Stamps Issued	828
Foreign Distribution of Isotopes. Statement from the General Advisory Committee to the AEC	829
U.S., U.K., and South Africa To Discuss Uranium Production	830
U.S.-Brazil To Study Tax Relations	830

Treaty Information

	Page
Swiss-Allied Accord Conference Recesses Until September:	
Joint Communiqué of U. S., U. K., France, and Switzerland	819
Major Issues Announced	819
Progress in Negotiations at Third Session of Contracting Parties to GATT	819
The U.S.S.R. Refuses to Cooperate in Settling Disputes Under Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian Peace Treaties. Statement by Acting Secretary Webb	824
Belgium Ratifies North Atlantic Treaty	825
Tax Conventions With Norway Signed	830
Colombia-U. S. To Discuss Tax Treaty	830
Dominican-Haitian Declaration on Peaceful Settlement of Differences	833

The United Nations and Specialized Agencies

The United States in the United Nations	812
ILO: Thirty-second Session	815
Second World Health Assembly	816

General Policy

Force and Freedom. By Selden Chapin	820
---	-----

The Department

Organization of the Department of State	835
---	-----

International Information and Cultural Affairs

Adult Education Conference	817
Visitors to U.S. Under Travel-Grant Program	834
Museum Director To Lecture in Cuba	834
Mathematicians To Lecture in Mexico	835
Puerto Rican Botanist To Lecture in Costa Rica	835
Historian and English Professor Visit Latin America	835

Documents and State Papers for May 1949

CONTENTS:

Report of Technical Committee on Berlin Currency and Trade
 Three Power Statement on Currency Reform
 International Wheat Agreement
 Policy Toward Patents, Utility Models and Designs in Japan
 Israeli Armistice Agreements With Egypt, Lebanon, and Hashemite Jordan Kingdom
 Calendar of International Meetings, with Annotations

Copies of this publication are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 30¢ a copy.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
 AUG 15 1949
 DETROIT

XUM

bulletin



Corrections in Volume XX

The Editor of the BULLETIN wishes to call attention to the omission of definitions as applied to nongovernmental organizations having a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, which are discussed in the June 12 issue on page 739.

There are three categories identified as (a), (b), and (c):

(a) organizations are those which have a specific interest in most of the activities of the Council and are closely linked with the economic and social life of the areas which they represent (representatives of these organizations will include organizations of labor, of management and business, and of farmers and consumers); (b) organizations are those which have a specific confidence but are concerned specifically with only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council; and (c) organizations are those which are primarily concerned with the development of public opinion and with the dissemination of information.

Attention is also called to a correction in the article entitled "Foreign Visitors in Germany to Use Deutsche Marks," printed in the BULLETIN of June 26, 1949, page 807, in which it was stated in the first paragraph that the three Western zones of Germany were opened to foreign businessmen, tourists, and other visitors on June 21. This information should be corrected since only the British and American zones were opened on that date; however on the seventh of July the French relaxed their regulations for entry into the French zone.

On page 808, the next to the last paragraph, line 3 should read "maximum of 60 days subject to extensions through."

INDEX

Volume XX: Numbers 496-521, January 2-June 26, 1949

Absentee-owned property in German U. S. zone to be returned, 501.

Acheson, Dean

Addresses (*See also* Marshall, George C., Secretary of State, and Lovett, Robert and Webb, James E., Acting Secretaries):

Current Situation in Germany before American Society of Newspaper Publishers, New York, N.Y., 585.

Economic policy and ITO charter before National Convention of U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 623.

North Atlantic pact, meaning of, over CBS and MBC networks, 384.

Pan American Day, before OAS Council, Washington, D.C., 564.

Confirmation as Secretary of State, 150.

Correspondence (*See also* Marshall, George C., Secretary of State, and Lovett, Robert, and Webb, James E., Acting Secretaries):

Canadian Ambassador (Wrong) on wartime claims and accounts settlement, 397.

General Clay, congratulations on millionth ton of airlift, 300.

ITO charter memorandum to President Truman, 602.

North Atlantic Treaty transmittal report to President, 532.

Reply to National Conference of Christians and Jews petition on Bulgarian and Hungarian violation of religious freedom, 455.

Secretary General Lie, on U.S. participation in continued U.N. Appeal for Children, 515.

President Truman sends telegraphic congratulations on North Atlantic pact address, 388.

Statements and remarks (*See also* Marshall, George C., Secretary of State, and Lovett, Robert, and Webb, James E., Acting Secretaries):

American States charter, organization, 198.

Berkner, Lloyd V., appointment as MAP director in State Department, 466.

Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, violation of human rights, 611, 824.

Czechoslovakia, American soldiers convicted of espionage, 459.

Eastern European political refugees, assistance to, 685.

ECE economic survey of Europe, clarification of certain misapprehensions toward, 662.

European recovery, continued aid necessary, 300; need for, 232.

GATT Conference at Annecy, France, 520.

Acheson, Dean—Continued

Statements and remarks—Continued

General Assembly, reconvening of 3d session, 483.

Germany:

Berlin blockade, lifting of, 662.

CFM problems in Paris, 675.

Federal Constitution, 661.

Occupation Statute, 526.

Relinquishment of property control, 333.

Ruhr Authority, Organization of, 525.

Swiss-Allied Accord, 659.

Tripartite agreement, 499.

U.K.-U.S. discussion, 459.

Greece:

U.K.-U.S. discussion, 459.

Work and victory demonstration, 433.

International Court of Justice opinions, 516.

Iran, reports of Soviet pressure on, 432.

Jammu and Kashmir, Admiral Nimitz named as plebiscite administrator for, 419.

Mindszenty, Jozsef, trial of, 230.

Netherlands-U.S. problems discussed; joint statement with Foreign Minister Stikker, 458.

North Atlantic Treaty:

Joint statements with Danish Foreign Minister (Rasmussen), 386; with Norwegian Foreign Minister (Lange), 231.

Military Assistance Program, 594.

Proceedings, 263.

Purpose of proposed pact, 160.

Signing ceremony, 471.

Pacific pact untimely, 696.

Point 4 Program, 155; developments, 695.

President Dutra of Brazil, visit of, 694.

Stalin's answers to Kingsbury Smith questions, 192.

Statute for Council of Europe, 664.

Trieste, economic recovery, 632.

U.S. interest in security outside North Atlantic community, 428.

U.S. Spanish policy, 660.

Wheat Agreement, International, 701.

Achilles, Theodore C., designation in State Department, 735.

Addis Ababa, U.S. legation, elevation to embassy, 639.

Ad Hoc Political Committee (Security Council), 90, 101, 446, 491, 512, 518, 519, 556, 561, 566, 579, 584, 611, 617, 655, 656, 687, 744.

Advance Transfers Program (SCAP), 663, 669, 831.

Afghanistan, U.S. Ambassador (Dreyfus), appointment, 639.

African-Indian regional meeting, U.S. delegation, 425.

Agrarian reform in Japan; FEC policy decision, text, 670.

Agriculture:

- Agricultural workers agreement with Mexico (1948) to be discussed for revision, 116.
- American farmer and ITO charter, article by Norman Burns, 215.
- Cooperative programs of Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 212, 329, 462, 754, 795.
- ECE economic survey of Europe, 662.
- Israel, Export-Import Bank extends credit for rehabilitation, 173.
- Phyto-Sanitary Conference, U.S. observer, 622.
- U.S. foreign trade in agricultural products (1929-48), table, 220.
- U.S. agricultural production and employment (1929-48), table, 220.
- U.S. principal agricultural exports (1948), table, 220.
- Wheat Agreement, International. *See* Wheat Agreement.
- Aid to foreign countries (*See also individual countries*):
 - China, 180, 498, 503.
 - Cooperative programs of Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 212, 329, 462, 754, 795.
 - Economic Commission for Europe, progress, 651.
 - Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA). *See* Economic Cooperation Administration.
 - Educational-exchange. *See* Educational exchange program.
 - European Recovery Program (ERP). *See* European Recovery Program.
 - Foreign aid, coordinating, address by George C. McGhee, 53.
 - Greek and Turkish aid, a case study, 53.
 - Israel, Export-Import Bank extends credit for rehabilitation, 173.
 - Korea, 84, 781, 783, 786.
 - Latin America, 439.
 - Military Assistance. *See* Military Assistance Program.
 - Panama, 149.
 - Philippines, 110, 439.
 - Point 4 Program. *See* Point 4 Program.
 - President's budget, excerpts, 110.
 - Refugees. *See* Refugees.
 - Russia, 404.
 - Technical assistance. *See* Technical assistance.
- Aircraft, convention (1948) on international recognition of rights in, transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.
- Aircraft, emergency, U.S.-Canadian agreement; exchange of notes between U.S. (Webb) and Canada (Wrong), 200.
- Air lift in Berlin. *See* Germany: Berlin blockade.
- Air navigation meeting, regional, South East Asia, report by Clifford P. Burton, 190.
- Air navigation services in Iceland, agreement (1948) between ICAO Council and Iceland, 164.
- Air transport agreement, U.S. with—
 - Bolivia, signature, 62.
 - Canada, signature, 766.
 - Finland, signature, 466.
 - Panama, signature, 466.
- Ala, Ambassador, (Iran), VOA message on initial broadcast to Iran, text, 431.

Albania:

- Italian reparations, 628.
- U.K. *vs* Albania (Corfu Channel case), opinion of International Court of Justice; statement by Secretary Acheson, 491, 516.
- Al-Faqih, Sheikh Asad, credentials as Saudi Arabian Ambassador to U.S., 328.
- Allen Property, Office of, transfer of control over certain property of former German government by Secretary of State, 333.
- Aliens, admission to U.S.:
 - Officers in Visa Division to issue permits, 365.
 - Selecting our future citizens, article by Herve J. L'Heureux, 456.
- Allen, George V.:
 - Addresses:
 - Perpetual peace through world-wide federation, before Institute of International Affairs, Grinnell, Ia., 801.
 - Telling story of U.S., before Women's Division, Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., 142.
 - U.S. world information program, before N.Y. *Herald Tribune* Student Forum, N.Y., 322.
 - Statements on VOA:
 - Iran inauguration program, 431.
 - Washington studios open, 83.
- Allied, Swiss, Accord. *See* Swiss-Allied Accord.
- Allied tripartite customs committee, procedures of; official communiqué, 326.
- Altmeyer, Arthur J., confirmed as U.S. representative on Social Commission (ECOSOC), 318.
- Aluminum, steel and copper, probable impact of military assistance program on, 650.
- American course in foreign affairs, address by Charles E. Bohlen, 157.
- American Republics:
 - American States Members, Fourth Regional Conference (ILO), Latin American problems on agenda, 620.
 - Bogotá economic agreement (1948), 462.
 - Census, 1950, preparation for, 441.
 - Cultural cooperation with U.S. *See* Educational Exchange program.
 - General Assembly resolution (May 11), study of underdeveloped populations, 747.
 - Indian Life, Inter-American Conference on, U.S. delegation, 818.
 - Inter-American Affairs, Institute of. *See* Inter-American Affairs, Institute of.
 - Inter-American cooperation discussed by Ambassador Ellis Briggs, 752.
 - Inter-American security system, address by Willard F. Barber, 61.
 - Inter-American Travel Conference, agenda and U.S. delegation, 107.
 - Organization of American States (OAS). *See* Organization of American States.
 - Pan American day, address by Secretary Acheson, 564.
 - Treaties, agreements, etc.:
 - Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (1947). *See* Rio treaty.
 - Pact of Amity, Costa Rican-Nicaraguan signatures, 461, 712.

American Republics—Continued

- U.S. concern at overthrow of governments, 30.
- U.S. foreign policy, influence of inter-American relations on, 460.
- U.S. information and education programs develop international understanding, 439.
- Women leaders visit U.S., 834.
- Visiting educator to U.S. law schools, 523.
- Visiting professor from U.S., 835.
- U.S. National Commission in the Pan American Railway Congress Association; appointment of members, aims, 818.
- American States Members, Fourth Regional Conference, U.S. delegation, 620.
- Amerika*, Czech language edition begun, 730.
- Amity, Pact of, Costa Rican-Nicaraguan signatures, 461, 712.
- Amman, Jordan, U.S. legation established, 332.
- Andrews, H. T., credentials as South African Ambassador to U.S., 328.
- Antarctica, warships not to be sent to, during 1948-49, 149.
- Antitrust laws, British Commission study American, 637.
- Arab States. *See* Palestine situation.
- Argentina:
 - Commercial consultations with U.S., 734.
 - Cultural leaders visit U.S., 732.
 - Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
 - Reciprocal trade agreement with U.S. (1941); Presidential proclamation restores duty on flaxseed, 802.
 - Warships not to be sent to Antarctica during 1948-49, 149.
 - Wheat Agreement (1949), nonparticipation in, 511.
- Armaments, Commission for Conventional (CCA), disarmament program discussed, 184, 228, 253, 718, 812.
- Arms and armed forces:
 - American arms in China, 182.
 - Atomic energy control. *See* atomic energy.
- Discussed by:
 - Sayre, Francis B., 148.
 - United Nations, 184, 228, 253, 718, 812.
- Germany. *See* Germany: Military Security Board.
- Russian proposal discussed, 395.
- Stalin's answer to Kingsbury Smith; Secretary Acheson remarks, 192.
- Korea, U.S. military training mission, 781.
- National defense, President's budget, 111.
- Asia and Far East, Economic Commission for, (ECAFE), 4, 6, 11, 14, 361.
- Atherton, Ray:
 - Appointment as alternate representative to General Assembly, 316.
 - U.S. policy toward Spain; statement in General Assembly, 686.
- Atlantic Fisheries Convention signed, Northwest, 319.
- Atomic energy:
 - Budget, 1950, recommendations, 114.
 - Peaceful utilization of; statement by Senator Brien McMahon, 726.
- Atomic Energy Commission, U.N.:
 - Control of atomic energy discussed by Francis B. Sayre, 147.

Atomic Energy Commission, U. N.—Continued

- Discussed by:
 - Acheson, Secretary, 193.
 - United Nations, 184, 227, 382, 690, 719, 750, 780.
- Atomic Energy Commission, U.S.:
 - Isotopes, foreign distribution of; statement from General Advisory Committee to AEC, 829.
 - Radioactive materials, shipments to foreign countries, listing, 727.
 - Radioisotopes, foreign distribution program of; excerpts of official correspondence, 727.
- Attlee, Prime Minister Clement; ECA anniversary message to President Truman, text, 455; reply from President Truman, 536.
- Austin, Warren R.:
 - Addresses:
 - Final address, 3d session, General Assembly, 677.
 - More perfect union, before Vermont General Assembly, 278.
 - Proposed North Atlantic pact, before Vermont Historical Society, 298.
 - Voting problem in Security Council, before General Assembly, 512.
 - Appointment as U. S. representative to General Assembly, 316.
 - Correspondence:
 - Agreement lifting Berlin restrictions; joint letter (Chauvel, Cadogan) and communiqué, 631.
 - U.N., transmitting U.S. report on Pacific Islands trust territory, 298.
 - Statements:
 - Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement signed, 312.
 - Indonesia, U.S. supports Security Council's resolution, 379, 687.
 - International political cooperation, promotion of, 579.
 - Israeli U.N. membership, U.S. support, 311, 655.
 - Italian colonies, disposition of former, 713.
 - North Atlantic Treaty, 384; U.S. answers Soviet charges, 552.
 - Palestine relief, presentation of U.S. contribution, 517.
 - Strategic trust areas, relation to Security Council, 309.
 - Trieste, Italian peace treaty provision not workable, 292.
- Australia:
 - Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
 - Treaties, agreements, etc.:
 - Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.
 - World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.
 - U.S. Ambassador (Cowen), appointment, 332.
 - U.S. Ambassador (Jarman), appointment, 803.
- Austria:
 - Foreign Ministers' Deputies meeting, U.S. delegation, 229.
 - German ethnic origin defined to implement Displaced Persons Acts (1948), 459.
 - Office of German and Austrian affairs established, 330.
 - Peace treaty negotiations, requests CFM to resume, 52.
- Aviation. (*See also* Aviation Organization, International Civil; Treaties):
 - Conference, U.S.-Canadian Civil, U.S. delegation, 725.
 - Cooperative program by CAA under IIAA, 213.

- Aviation, Organization, International Civil (ICAO):
African-Indian Ocean regional meeting, U.S. delegation, 425.
Air navigation services in Iceland, report on ICAO conference by Rear Admiral Paul A. Smith, 164.
Regional Air Navigation meeting, South East Asia, report by Clifford P. Burton, 190.
- Balkans, U.N. Special Committee on (UNSCOB):
Discussed, 148, 446, 696.
U.S. representative (Drew) appointed, 316.
- Bank Deutscher Laender, establishment of, 126.
- Bank, Export-Import, 110, 143, 373, 375.
- Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International.
See Reconstruction and Development, International Bank.
- Barber, Willard F., address on inter-American security system before American Political Science Association, Chicago, 61.
- Barkley, Alben, VOA inauguration message to Iran, 431.
- Basic Law of Germany. *See* Germany: Tripartite agreements.
- Battle, Lucius D., appointed as Assistant to Secretary of State, 398.
- Bavaria:
Greater home rule proposal offered Bavarians, article by Murray D. Van Wagoner, 350.
Public opinion: freedom of thought in Bavaria; article by Albert C. Schweitzer, 354.
- Bech, Joseph, Luxembourg, North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 476.
- Belgium:
Brussels, European broadcasting conference, preparatory meetings, 187.
Frontier provisional rectifications (Germany); communiqué of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K., and U.S., 427.
Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 84, 265.
Treaties, agreements, etc.:
Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.
Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.
- Bell, Kathleen, consultation between ECOSOC and non-governmental organizations, a compilation, 739.
- Bennett, Jr., W. Tapley, article on Costa Rican-Nicaraguan incident, 707.
- Berkemeyer Pazos, Fernando, appointment as Peruvian Ambassador to U.S., 150.
- Berkner, Lloyd V., appointed as MAP director in State Department, 466.
- Berlin blockade. *See* Germany.
- Berlin, free university of, article by Howard W. Johnston, 548.
- Berlin museum masterpieces returned:
Hall, Ardella R., introductory note, 543.
Heinrich, Theodore Allen, introduction, 546.
Newman, James R., foreword, 545.
- Bermuda, radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
- Bevin, Ernest (British Foreign Minister):
North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 480.
U.S.-U.K. discussions on Germany and Greece, 459.
- Bizonal (Germany) fusion agreement (1946, rev. 1947), extension of; text of U.S. note to U.K., 76.
- Bogotá economic agreement (1948), 462.
- Bohlen, Charles E.:
Addresses:
American course in foreign affairs, before N.Y. State Bar Association, N.Y., 157.
North Atlantic Pact: historic step in development of American foreign relations before Philadelphia *Bulletin* Forum, 428.
- Bolivia:
Air transport agreement signed with U.S., 62.
Cultural leaders visit U.S., 732.
Labor strikes in tin-mining areas; statement by Acting Secretary Webb, 764.
- Bonn Constitution or Parliamentary Council. *See* Germany: Federal Republic.
- Brady, Frederick J., article on international cooperation against tsetse, 722.
- Brannan, Charles F., addresses on International Wheat Agreement:
Significance to American farmer, 449.
Welcome at Conference opening, 186.
- Brazil:
Cultural leaders visit U.S., 117, 732, 733.
Joint Brazil-U.S. Technical Commission report completed, 363; discussed, 694; released, 435.
President Dutra's visit to U.S.:
Invitation from President Truman, 174.
Joint statement (President Truman) on fostering economic development and social progress, 694.
Statement by Secretary Acheson, 694.
Welcoming remarks by President Truman, 694.
Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
Treaties and agreements:
Double taxation with U.S., joint study, 830.
U.S.-Brazil cultural treaty negotiations approved; joint statement by Presidents Truman and Dutra, 695.
- Bremerhaven, Germany, U.S. consular office, elevation to consulate, 735.
- Briggs, Ellis O., address at 4th conference of American States Members (ILO) on inter-American cooperation at Montevideo, 752.
- British West Indies, radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
- Broadcasting conference, European report by Robert R. Burton, 187.
- Bruce, David K. E., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to France, 703.
- Brussels treaty (1948):
Discussed by:
Acheson, Secretary, 234, 596.
Austin, Warren R., 298.
Sayre, Francis B., 146.
Truman, President, 347.
Origin, 348.
U.S. military aid asked by signatories, exchange of notes, 494; discussed, 648.
Value with North Atlantic Treaty, 348.
- Budget (1950) message transmitted to Congress by President Truman, excerpts, 108.
- Buenaventura, Colombia, U.S. consular office, elevation to consulate, 735.

Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee (ILO), U.S. delegation, 365.

Bulgaria:

Peace treaty (1947):

International claims settlement, 627.

Violation of human rights. *See* Human rights: Violation of.

Burma, scholarships/fellowships under Fulbright Act, 84, 171, 265.

Burns, Norman, article on American farmer and ITO charter, 215.

Burton, Clifford P., article on South East Asia Regional Air Navigation meeting, New Delhi, 190.

Burton, Robert R., report on European broadcasting conferences, Brussels and Copenhagen, 187.

Butterworth, W. Walton, nominated as Assistant Secretary, 734.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, World Meteorological convention, ratification, 622.

Cabot, John M.:

American activities continue despite Communist action, statement on, 765.

Chinese Communist propaganda, American answer to; address before American University Club, Shanghai, 179.

Caeiro da Matta, José, Portugal, North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 479.

Cale, Edward G., article on International Wheat Agreement (1949), 507.

Camagüey, Cuba, closing of U.S. consulate, 117, 271.

Cameroons, British and French. *See* Trusteeship and Trusteeship Council.

Canada:

Pearson, L. B., North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 473.

Prime Minister (St. Laurent) to visit U.S., 171.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Treaties, agreement, etc.:

Air transport agreement with U.S., signature, 766.

Aircraft agreement, emergency; exchange of U.S. (Webb) and Canadian (Wrong) notes, 200.

Boundary Waters Treaty (1909), air pollution study on Detroit River asked; letter (Lovett) to International Joint Commission, 115.

Great Lakes Fisheries (1946), signature, 70.

Halibut Commission, Joint (1937), 69.

Industrialization Mobilization Committee:

Establishment by exchange of U.S. (Steinhardt), and Canadian (Pearson) notes, text, 537.

U.S. delegation to 1st meeting, 725.

Niagara River, diversion of waters (1948) exchange of U.S. (Lovett) and Canadian (Wrong) notes, 85.

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention, signature, 319.

Pacific Salmon Commission, International (1930), 69.

Wartime claims and accounts settlement; exchange of U.S. (Acheson) and Canadian (Wrong) notes, 397.

Whaling, International convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

U.S. Ambassador (Steinhardt), appointment, 332.

Canada—Continued

U.S.—Canadian Civil Aviation Meeting, U.S. delegation, 725.

Wildlife Conference, migratory waterfowl studied, 364.

Wood Pulp Problems, Preparatory Conference on, World, U.S. delegation, 621.

Canaday, W. M., address on U.S. economic policy in Caribbean at 8th meeting of Caribbean Commission, Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, 813.

Canham, Erwin D., recommends adoption of draft convention of international transmission of news and right of correction in General Assembly, 678.

Cans, Señor Dr. Oscar, credentials as Cuban Ambassador to U.S., 637.

Caribbean Commission:

Point 4 Program discussed, 621.

Puerto Rico shipping facilities, improvement of, 622.

Removal of transportation tax discussed, 622.

Report of 3d session of West Indian Conference, 221; released, 467.

U.S. Commissioners and State Department officials meet, 621.

U.S. delegation to 8th meeting, 816.

U.S. economic policy in Caribbean discussed by W. M. Canaday, 813.

Caribbean, U.S. economic policy in; address by W. M. Canaday, 813.

Caroline Islands. *See* Trusteeship Council.

Cartels:

Curb on, discussed by Norman Burns, 218.

ITO offers international control, 38.

Carter, Brig. Gen. M. S., appointed as MAP assistant to Ambassador Douglas, London, 327.

Ceylon, U.S. naval attaché and naval attaché for air, first appointment (Hodgson), 803.

Chang, Dr. John M., credentials as Korean Ambassador to U.S., remarks, 434.

Chapin, Selden:

Force and freedom; address before Catholic War Veterans, Houston, Tex., 820.

Recall requested by Hungary, 230.

Resignation as U.S. Minister to Hungary, 735.

Chapman, Wilbert M., article on U.S. policy on high seas fisheries, 67.

Chapultepec, Act of (1945), 61, 460.

Childhood, Directing Council of American International Institute for Protection of, annual meeting, U.S. delegate, 426.

Children, U.N. Appeal for (UNAC):

General Assembly resolution (Dec. 8, 1948) extension through 1949, text, 12, 515.

ECOSOC resolution (Mar. 18), resources, 382.

U.S., participation; letter from Secretary Acheson to Secretary-General Lie, text, 515.

Children's Emergency Fund, U.N. International (UNICEF):

Program reviewed by Walter M. Kotschnig, 12.

ECOSOC resolution (Mar. 18), resources, 382.

Childs, J. Rives, appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, 332.

Chile:

Cultural leaders visit U.S., 194, 733, 834.

Chile—Continued

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signature and U.S. concessions, 363.

Soviet wives of foreigners, proposal on departure from U.S.S.R.; General Assembly resolution (Apr. 25), 561; text, 614.

Warships not to be sent to Antarctica during 1948-49, 149.

China:

American Embassy, Nanking, partial move to Canton, 271.

Communist propaganda discussed by John M. Cabot, 179.

Educational emergency grants to Chinese students, 503; rules for, 498.

Japanese reparation removals, U.S. repudiates Philippine and Chinese complaint, 831.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Bulk Sale Agreement (1946), Marshall Islands scrap material to be sold, 803.

U.S. aid agreements and treaties discussed by John M. Cabot, 180.

U. S. citizens, evacuation of, 28; warnings, 571, 607.

Christ, Lt. Col. Charles M. (U.S. air attaché to Iran), search for plane, 231.

Citizens, U.S. *See* Protection of U.S. nationals.

Civil service, international, development of, 97.

Claims (*See also* Protection of U.S. nationals), World War II international, discussed by Jack Tate, 627.

Clay, Gen. Lucius D.:

Achievements (1948) of Military Government in Germany, summarized, 324.

Congratulatory telegram from Secretary Acheson on millionth ton of Berlin airlift, 300.

Resignation as Military Governor in Germany; statement by President Truman, 632.

Coal Mines Committee (ILO), 3d session, U.S. delegation, 620.

Cochran, H. Merle, U.S. delegate to Security Council's Committee of Good Offices on Indonesia, recalled for consultation, 84.

Cohen, Benjamin V.:

Appointment as representative to General Assembly, 316.

Human rights violations in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania; statements, 556, 611.

Colombia:

Treaties and agreements:

Double taxation with U.S., discussions, 830.

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 160, 520.

Military advisory agreement with U.S., signed, 303.

U.S. consular office at Buenaventura, elevation to consulate, 735.

Commissioner, U.S. High, for Germany. *See* Germany.

Commissions, Committees: International.

Ad Hoc Political Committee (Security Council) 99, 101, 446, 491, 512, 518, 519, 556, 566, 579, 584, 611, 617, 655, 656, 687, 744.

Allied Tripartite Customs Committee, 326.

American Committee on Dependent Territories (OAS), 319.

Armaments, Conventional, Commission for, 184, 228, 253, 718, 812.

Commissions, Committees: International—Continued

Asia and Far East, Economic Commission for (ECAFE), 4, 6, 11, 14, 361.

Atomic Energy Commission, U.N., 147, 184, 193, 227, 382, 690, 719, 750, 780.

Balkans, U. N. Special Committee on (UNSCOB), 148, 161, 316, 446, 696.

Brazil-U.S. Technical Commission, Joint, 363, 435, 694.

Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee (ILO), 365.

Calendar of international meetings, 42, 163, 297, 420, 562, 720.

Caribbean Commission, 221, 467, 621, 813, 816.

Children, U.N. Appeal for (UNAC), 12, 515, 382, 516.

Coal Mines Committee (ILO), 620.

Committee of Eight (ITU), 187.

Committee of Experts (Security Council), 309, 317, 361, 377.

Committee of Information (OAS Council), 707.

Conciliation Commission (Peace treaties 1947), 630.

Cotton Advisory Committee, International, 563, 723.

Economic and Employment Commission, 689.

Europe, Economic Commission for (ECE), 4, 6, 11, 13, 228, 361, 651, 662, 663.

Executive Committee (IRO), 107.

Far Eastern Commission (FEC), 271, 433, 502, 569, 635, 667, 670, 831.

Fiscal Commission (ECOSOC), 74.

Freedom of Information and Press, Subcommittee on, 185, 253, 383, 492, 719, 751.

Halibut Commission, Joint, U.S.-Canada, 69.

Human Rights, Commission on (ECOSOC), 4, 8, 18, 185, 490, 617, 689, 718, 751, 780, 812.

India and Pakistan, U.N. Commission (UNCIP), 41, 74, 318, 382, 519, 750.

Indonesian Committee of Good Offices, 24, 41, 74, 81, 84, 91, 104, 162, 185, 228, 250, 296, 317, 382, 445, 492, 617.

Industrial Mobilization Committee, Joint U.S.-Canadian, 537, 725.

Inland Transport Committee (ECE), 651.

Inland Transport Committee (ILO), 691.

Inter-American Committee (OAS), 833.

Interim Committee (General Assembly), 161, 254, 315, 418, 488, 491, 512, 561, 579.

International Joint Commission, U.S.-Canada, 85, 115.

IRO Executive Committee, 107, 256, 426.

Korea, U.N. (Temporary) Commission on, 136, 161, 185, 227, 254, 689, 780, 781.

Latin America, Economic Commission for (ECLA), 4, 11, 14, 719.

Law Commission, International, 492, 519, 561, 690, 719, 750.

Middle East, Economic Commission for (ECME), 4.

Narcotic Drugs, Commission on, 13.

Nongovernmental Organizations, Committee for (ECOSOC), 362, 739.

Pacific Salmon Commission, International (U.S.-Canada), 69.

Palestine Conciliation Commission, 41, 102, 105, 136, 141, 228, 254, 316, 318, 419, 445, 655, 780.

Penal and Penitentiary Commission, International, 148.

Permanent Migration Committee (ILO), 106, 421.

Commissions, Committees: International—Continued
 Population Commission (ECOSOC), 316.
 Social Commission (ECOSOC), 4, 7, 11, 98, 143, 185, 295, 307, 316, 718, 749.
 Special Committee on Methods and Procedures of General Assembly (U.N.), 715.
 Statistical Commission (ECOSOC), 316.
 Tariff Negotiations Committee (GATT), 819.
 Telegraph Regulations Revision Committee (ITU), 658.
 Transport and Communications Commission (U.N.), 383, 418.
 Trypanosomiasis Research, International Committee of, 229, 722.
 Tuna Commission, Inter-American Tropical (U.S.-Costa Rica), 692, 766.
 Tuna, U.S. Mexican International Commission for investigation of, 70, 174, 463, 766.
 Weights and Measures, International Committee on, 448.
 Whaling Commission, International, 692.
 Women, Commission on Status of (ECOSOC), 11, 361, 445.

Commissions, Committees, Conferences: National:
 AEC General Advisory Committee, 829.
 Educational Exchange, U.S. Advisory Commission on, 171, 263, 442, 498.
 Foreign Liquidation Commission, 116, 503, 803.
 Humphrey (Industrial Advisory) Committee, 524.
 Information, U.S. Advisory Commission on, 464.
 Pan American Railway Congress Association, U.S. National Commission in, 818.
 Reciprocity Information, Committee for, 169, 267, 520, 766, 803.
 Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, Interdepartmental Committee on, 212.
 UNESCO, U.S. Commission, 2d national conference, 133.
 U.S. Tariff Commission, 168, 267.

Communism (*See also* U.S.S.R.: Obstructionist tactics):
 Action in—
 China, 28, 179, 571, 607, 765.
 Hungary, 820.
 Indonesia, 81, 94, 687.
 Korea, 782.
 Labor Unions, 358.
 Latin America, 465.
 American activities continue in Shanghai despite Communist fighting, 765.
 Discussed, 123, 144, 158, 260, 771, 782.
 Propaganda, countermeasures discussed in report of U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, 464.
 Representatives to cultural and scientific conference for world peace, visas authorized, 392.
 Condon, Edward U., report on Ninth General Conference on Weights and Measures, 447.

Conferences, Congress, Councils: International:
 Adult Education Conference, U.S. delegation, purposes, 817.
 Air navigation meeting (ICAO regional), South East Asia, 190.
 American States Members, 4th Regional Conference, 620.
 Broadcasting conference, European, 187.

Conference, Congress, Councils: International—Continued
 Calendar of international meetings, 42, 163, 297, 420, 562, 720.
 Civil Aviation Conference, U.S.-Canadian, 725.
 Conservation and Utilization of Resources, U.N. Scientific Conference, 446.
 Foreign Ministers' Deputies meeting for Austria, U.S. delegation, 52, 229.
 Cultural and scientific conference for world peace, 392.
 Freedom of Information, Conference on, 682.
 ICAO Conference on air navigation services in Iceland, 164.
 Indian Life, Inter-American Conference on, 818.
 IRO General Council, 2d session, 426.
 Labor Conference, International, 815.
 Medical Council, World, planned, 446.
 Mental health, international congress, 166.
 Pan American Railway Congress Association, 818.
 Photogrammetry congress and exhibition, 6th international, 255.
 Phyto-Sanitary Conference, 622.
 Protection of Childhood, Directing Council of American International Institute for, 426.
 Protection of war victims, conference for drawing up convention for, 522.
 Radio Conference, Administrative (ITU), 659.
 Rheumatic Diseases, 7th International Congress, 693.
 Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congress, 692.
 Rubber Study Group, 398, 521, 816.
 Science Abstracting, International Conference on, 817.
 Standard Loran, Special Administrative Conference on, 106.
 Swiss-Allied Accord quadripartite conference, 659, 819.
 Telephone and Telegraph Conference, Administrative (ITU), 426, 658; preparatory, 30.
 Travel Congress, 3d inter-American, 107.
 Weights and Measures, 9th General Conference on, 447.
 West Indian Conference, 221, 467.
 Wheat Conference, International, 167, 186, 449, 507, 619, 699, 701.
 Wildlife Conference, North American, 364.
 World Engineering Conference, 2d international technical Congress of, 425.
 World Wood Pulp Problems, Preparatory Conference on, (FAO), 621.

Congress, U.S.:
 Confirmations of U.N. nominations, 316.
 Economic Recovery Program evaluated by Secretary Acheson before Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 232.
 Electors of President and Vice President, certificates of ascertainment transmitted by Acting Secretary Lovett, 118.
 "Hoover" report, *Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government on Foreign Affairs*, released, 333.
 Korea, economic assistance to:
 Message of President Truman for continuation of, text, 781.
 Statement in support of, by Acting Secretary Webb before House Foreign Affairs Committee, text, 783.

Congress, U.S.—Continued

Legislation listed, 118, 206, 331, 366, 399, 539, 600, 615.
McCloy, John J., nomination as U.S. High Commissioner, 730.

Messages from President Truman to:

Congress, transmitting:

Budget, 1950, recommendations, 108.
Economic report, 79.
Governmental reorganization procedure, recommendations, 140.
Institute of Inter-American Affairs, continuation recommended, 329.
Korean economic aid, continuation requested, 781.
Palestine refugees, request for relief, 202.
State Department reorganization legislation requested, 333.
State of Union, 75.
Supplementary funds, request, 330.

Senate, transmitting—

Aircraft, convention on international recognition of rights in, 118.
ILO conventions and recommendations, 150, 205.
ITO Charter, 601.
Narcotics protocol, 330.
North Atlantic Treaty, 599.
Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention, 765.
Safety of life at sea, international convention for, 118.
Sugar, international agreement on regulation of production and marketing of, 118.
U.S.-Mexican convention for tuna investigation, 463.
Wheat Agreement, International, 619.
Women, Inter-American convention on granting political rights to, 118.
World Meteorological Organization, convention, 118.

Mindszenty, Cardinal, House Concurrent resolution 19, on trial of, 231.

North Atlantic Treaty:

Foreign Relations, Committee, Senate; excerpts from report on, 787.

Sen. doc. 48 issued, 600.

Olympic games, 1956 (Public Law 22, 81st Cong.), U.S. extends invitation; text, 453.

Organization of American States charter; statement by Secretary Acheson before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 198.

Palestine refugee relief:

Authorization of contribution (S. J. Res. 36), 235; statement of President Truman at time of signature, 419.

Message from President Truman asking appropriation and transmitting letter from Acting Secretary Lovett, draft of proposed legislation, and General Assembly resolution, 202.

Statement of Dean Rusk before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 237.

Reduction in ECA proposed appropriations; statement by Acting Secretary Webb, 729.

Senate Resolution 239 (June 11, 1948). *See* Vandenberg resolution.

Congress, U. S.—Continued

Stepinac, Archbishop, House Concurrent resolution 19, on trial of, 231.

Trade Agreements Extension Act, statement by Willard L. Thorp, 168.

U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, report to Congress, 464.

U.S. participation in United Nations (1948); report of President Truman to Congress, 716.

Vandenberg resolution (S. Res. 239, 1948). *See* Vandenberg.

Consular offices, U.S. *See* Foreign Service.

Cook, Richard F., designation in State Department, 174.
Copenhagen Plan for European broadcasting, 190.

Copper, aluminum, steel, probable impact of military assistance program on, 650.

Coppock, Joseph D., address before Importers Association, Inc., Chicago, on government assistance in developing U.S. imports, 137.

Corfu Channel Case (U.K. *vs* Albania), 491, 516.

Costa Rica:

Cultural leader visits U.S., 439, 834.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Pact of Amity with Nicaragua, 461, 712.

Rio treaty, application in incident with Nicaragua, 461, 707.

Tuna convention establishing Inter-American Tropical Commission, discussed, 692; signed, 766.

Visiting professor from Puerto Rico, 835.

Cotton Advisory Committee, International:

Eighth meeting, report by J. G. Evans, 723.

U.S. delegation, 563.

Council for Europe, statute for; U.S. approval, 664.

Council of Foreign Ministers. *See* Foreign Ministers.

Cowen, Myron Melvin, appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Australia and Philippines, 332.

Credentials. *See* Diplomatic representatives in U.S.

Criminals, Japanese war, FEC policy decision on trials, 569.

Crocker, Edward S., 2d., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, 332.

Cuba:

Ambassador to U.S. (Cans), credentials, 637.

Treaties and agreements, etc.:

Tariffs and trade, general agreement on, renegotiations of certain tariff concessions with U. S., 766, 803; supplemental proclamation, 435.

U.S. consulate at Camagney, closing, 117, 271.

Visiting professor from U.S., 834.

Cultural cooperation (*See also* Educational exchange program):

Brazil-U.S. treaty, negotiations approved, 695.

Hamlet theatrical production, 664, 731.

Soviet blocks American efforts for cultural-scientific exchange, 403, 799.

Cyrenaica. *See* Italy: Former colonies.

Czechoslovakia:

American soldiers (Hill and Jones) convicted of espionage:

Detained in prison, 266.

Interviewed by U.S. official (McNamara), 502.

Statement by Secretary Acheson, 459.

Amerika, Czech language edition begun, 730.

Czechoslovakia—Continued

Anniversary of liberation; documentary correspondence between SHAEF and Soviet High Command, texts, 665.

Head of American Relief (Vraz) arrested, 536.

Property-restitution, deadline for applications, 632.

U. S. Ambassador (Jacobs), appointment, 332.

Daniels, Paul C.:

Inter-American relations, influence on U.S. foreign policy, address at University of Wisconsin, Madison, 460.

U.S. Ambassador to OAS, 735.

de la Colina, Rafael, credentials as Mexican Ambassador to U.S., 150.

Denmark:

Americans to present *Hamlet* in Elsinore, 664; depart for Denmark, 731.

Copenhagen, European broadcasting conference, 187.

Military aid requested; exchange of notes, 405; discussion, 648.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Technicians visit U.S. under ECA, 328.

Treaties and agreements:

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention, signature, 319.

Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.

U.S. Ambassador (Marvel), resignation, 467.

Detroit River, U.S. and Canada to study air pollution of, 115.

Deutsche marks, foreign visitors in Germany to use, 807.

Diplomatic officers:

Hungary, U.S. Minister, recall demanded, 230.

Poland, U.S. attaché, recall requested, 432.

Diplomatic relations with—

El Salvador, 150.

Israel, 205.

Jordan, 205.

Paraguay, 538.

Syria, 637.

Venezuela, 172.

Diplomatic representatives in U.S., credentials, 150, 328, 434, 538, 637, 698, 765.

Disarmament. *See* Arms and armed forces; Armaments.

Displaced persons and refugees. *See* Refugees and displaced persons.

Displaced Persons Act of 1948, implementation; German ethnic origin defined, 459.

Dominican Republic:

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Declaration with Haiti on peaceful settlement of differences, 833.

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.

Donahue, Ruth A., article on Point 4, 211.

Donnelly, Walter J., note to Venezuelan Foreign Minister (Gomez Ruiz) on *de facto* government, 172.

Double taxation conventions, U.S. and—

Brazil, joint study, 830.

Colombia, discussions, 830.

Norway, signature, 830.

Double taxation conventions, U.S. and—Continued

United Kingdom, extension expected, 270.

Drew, Gerald A., appointed U.S. representative on Special Balkan Committee (UNSCOB), 316.

Dreyfus, Louis G., Jr., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, 639.

Dudley, Edward R., appointed as U.S. Minister to Liberia, 332; as U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, 639.

Dulles, John Foster:

Appointment as U.S. representative to General Assembly, 316.

Statements:

Reply to U.S.S.R. on Italian colonies, 581.

U.S. views on Italian colonies, 484.

Dutra, Eurice Gaspar (President of Brazil) visits U.S.: Invitation from President Truman, 174.

Joint statements (Dutra-Truman):

Brazil-U.S. cultural treaty, negotiations approved, 695.

Economic and social progress, mutual approval, 694.

Statement by Secretary Acheson, 694.

Welcoming remarks by President Truman, 694.

Economic and Employment Commission (ECOSOC), 689.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):

Economic and Employment Commission, 689.

American recovery policy, reply to criticism, by W. L. Thorp, 313.

Committee on Procedure, 74.

Economic and technical cooperation, statements by Willard L. Thorp, 283.

Economic (Regional) Commissions. *See* Asia and Far East (ECAFE); Europe (ECE); Latin America (ECLA); Middle East (ECME).

Economic reports, 288.

Eighth session, agenda, excerpts, 252; election of officers, 184; provisional list, 129; resolutions, 443; U.S. delegation, 229.

Ninth session, provisional agenda, list, 776.

Nongovernmental organizations, consultative relationship with ECOSOC, governing resolutions and decisions, 739; list granted status, 744.

Penal and Penitentiary Commission, International, integration with, 143.

Resettlement program problems; remarks by Walter M. Kotschnig, 307.

Reviewed by Walter M. Kotschnig, 3.

Resolutions:

Cooperation in economic reports (Feb. 25), text, 316.

Economic development of underdeveloped countries (Mar. 4), text, 360.

Forced labor (Feb. 24), text, 254.

International nongovernmental organizations having members in Spain (Feb. 14), text, 362.

Resolutions and decisions of 8th session, table listing, 443.

Resolutions of General Assembly, 3d session, table listing, 134.

Technical assistance for economic development (Mar. 4), text, 360.

Trade union rights: freedom of association (Mar. 17), text, 490.

Soviet slave labor study, asked by U.S., 248.

Specialized agencies, agreements with, 3.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)—Continued
 Trade-union rights, infringement of; statement by Leroy D. Stinebower, 358.
 U.S. representative (Altmeyer) on Social Commission, appointed, 316.
 U.S. representative (Hauser) on Population Committee, appointed, 316.
 U.S. representative (Rice) on Statistical Commission, appointed, 316.
 Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) (*See also* European Recovery Plan; Technical assistance; Point 4 Program):
 Chinese students, educational emergency grants, 503; rules for, 498.
 Continued aid for European recovery necessary; statement by Secretary Acheson, 300.
 First anniversary of ECA:
 President Truman replies to Prime Minister Attlee's message of gratitude, text, 536.
 Prime Minister Attlee's message of thanks to President Truman, text, 455.
 Special broadcasts by VOA, 455.
 Greek transportation reconstructed, supplementary funds from ECA, 826.
 Italian ERP stamps issued, 828.
 Korean relief and rehabilitation program, 84.
 McCloy, John J., named as representative in Germany, 829.
 Proposed appropriations, Congressional reduction; statement by Acting Secretary Webb, 729.
 Technical assistance project:
 Danish technicians visit U.S., 328.
 Swedish technicians to visit U.S., 328.
 Economic development abroad, America's role in, article by Wilfred Malenbaum, 371.
Economic Report of President released, excerpt, 79.
 Economic situation, world, remarks by Willard L. Thorp, 566.
 Economic stabilization program in Japan, 60.
 ECE. *See* Europe, Economic Commission for.
 Ecuador:
 Cultural leaders visit U.S., 440, 733, 834.
 U.S. aid, case studies, 440.
 Education (*See also* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; Educational exchange program).
 Adult Education Conference, U.S. delegation, purposes, 817.
 Cooperative programs of Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 212, 329, 462, 754, 795.
 Educational exchange program:
 Cultural cooperation with other countries:
 Chinese students, emergency grants, 503; rules for, 498.
 Finland recommended, 171.
 Visitors to U.S. from: Argentina, 732; Bolivia, 732; Brazil, 117, 732, 733; Chile, 194, 733, 834; Costa Rica, 439, 834; Ecuador, 440, 733, 834; El Salvador, 834; Guatemala, 440; Honduras, 834; Latin American women leaders, 834; Mexico, 117, 266, 364; Peru, 365; Uruguay, 194.
 Visitors from U.S. to: Argentina, 523; Chile, 523; Colombia, 523; Cuba, 834; Ecuador, 523; Latin

Educational exchange program—Continued
 Visitors from U.S. to—Continued
 America, 835; Latin American law schools, 523; Mexico, 364, 835; Peru, 523; Uruguay, 523.
 Expansion advocated by U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, 263.
 Fulbright Act:
 Explained, 439.
 Surplus War Property disposal agreements with:
 Belgium, 265.
 Burma, 171, 265.
 Greece, 326.
 Italy, 593.
 Netherlands, signature, 698.
 New Zealand, 171.
 Norway, signature, 731.
 Philippines, 396.
 Scholarships abroad, 84.
 United Kingdom, 417.
 Korean activities, responsibility of State Department, 84.
 Philippine training program, 439.
 Smith-Mundt (1948), explained, 439.
 U. S. information and education programs, policies and activities, 439.
 VOA, Washington facilities aid purpose of, 83.
 Educational exchange, U.S. Advisory Commission on, 171, 263, 442, 498.
 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of U.N. *See* United Nations Educational, etc.
 Egypt:
 Palestine situation. *See* Palestine situation.
 Armistice with Israel; statement by President Truman, 302; statement by W. R. Austin, 312.
 U.S. Ambassador (Griffis), appointment, 332.
 Eisenhower, General, anniversary of Czechoslovak liberation; texts of documentary correspondence between SHAEF and Soviet High Command, 665.
 Elath, Eliahu, first Israeli Ambassador to U.S., 302; credentials, text, 538.
 Electors of President and Vice President, certificates of ascertainment transmitted to Congress, 118.
 El Salvador:
 Cultural leader visits U.S., 834.
 Provisional government, U.S. resumption of relations with, 150.
 Embassies, U.S. *See* Foreign Service.
 Engineering Conference, 2d international technical Congress of World, U.S. observers, 425.
 Enochs, Elisabeth Shirley, U.S. delegate to Directing Council of American International Institute for Protection of Childhood, annual meeting, 426.
 Eritrea. *See* Italy: Former colonies.
 Ethiopia (*See also* Italy; Former colonies):
 Italian reparations, 628.
 Legation in Washington, elevation to embassy, 639.
 Lend-lease settlement, payment, 733.
 U.S. legation at Addis Ababa, elevation to embassy, 639.
 Ethridge, Mark Foster, appointed as U.S. representative on Conciliation Commission for Palestine, 316.
 Europe, Statute for Council of; U.S. approval, 664.

Europe, Economic Commission for (ECE) :

Activities 4, 6, 11, 13, 228, 361.

Progress, statement by W. A. Harriman, 651.

Survey of Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe, summary, 663; clarifications by Secretary Acheson, 662.

European broadcasting conference, preparatory meeting at Brussels, 187; Copenhagen conference, 188.

European Economic Cooperation, Organization for (OEEC) :

Discussed by :

Acheson, Secretary, 234.

Truman, President, 536.

Members listed, 348.

Officials visit U.S., 827.

European Recovery Program (ERP) :

CIO objection to Netherlands use of ECA aid, 82.

Discussed by :

Acheson, Secretary, 232, 585, 606, 623, 675.

Allen, George V., 322.

Bohlen, Charles E., 158.

Chapin, Selden, 823.

Coppock, Joseph D., 138.

Dulles, John Foster, 582.

Peurifoy, John E., 633.

Russell, Francis H., 276.

Sayre, Francis B., 145.

Thorp, Willard L., 170, 313, 568.

Truman, President, 79, 124, 601, 773.

U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, 465.

Webb, Acting Secretary, 729.

ECE economic survey, 651, clarification of certain misapprehensions toward; statement by Secretary Acheson, 662.

German reparation program to harmonize with, 524.

Italy issues ERP postage stamps, 328, 828.

Latin American benefits, 463.

North Atlantic pact, 348.

Relation with ITO, 37, 216.

Relation with MAP, 643.

Soviet opposition, 6, 313, 323, 554.

Statute for Council of Europe, U.S. approval, 664.

Trieste, economic recovery, 632.

European Union, Western. *See* Brussels treaty.

Evans, J. G., report on 8th meeting of International Cotton Advisory Committee, 723.

Executive Committee (IRO), 2d meeting, 107.

Executive orders :

U.S. High Commissioner for Germany :

Position established (Ex. O.10062), 828.

Functions defined (Ex. O.10063), 828.

Experts, Committee of (Security Council) :

Berlin currency and trade problems; text of U.S. statement, 361, 377.

Strategic trust areas, recommendations and report on, 309.

Export-Import Bank, 110, 143, 373, 375.

Far Eastern Commission (FEC) :

Japanese patent application time extended, 502.

Japan, policy decisions on :

Access to technical and scientific information, extension of, 833.

Far Eastern Commission (FEC)—Continued

Japan, policy decisions on—Continued

Agrarian reform, text, 670.

Economic stabilization, 271.

War criminals, trial of, 569.

Japanese reparations and level of industry; statement by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, 667.

Japanese resumption of international responsibilities, U.S. attitude, 635.

Philippine and Chinese complaint on Japanese reparation removals, U. S. repudiation of, 831.

Procedure for filing claims for looted property in Japan, 433.

Fiji Islands, U.S. consulate at Suva closing, 150.

Film quotas, British attitude toward; letter from Acting Secretary Webb to Mr. Johnston, president of Motion Picture Association, text, 825.

Finance :

Balance-of-payment difficulties, 38.

Banking system, reorganization in U.S. zone in Germany, 126.

Budget (1950) message transmitted by President Truman to Congress, excerpts, 108.

ECE economic survey of Europe, 662.

Economic development abroad, America's role in, article by Wilfred Malenbaum, 371.

International economic picture, remarks by Willard L. Thorp, 366.

Israeli credit for rehabilitation by Export-Import Bank, 173.

Reparations, World War II, international, discussed by Jack Tate, 627.

Supplementary funds, President's request to Congress, 330.

U.S. military assistance program, impact on American economy, 649.

Yugoslav gold in U.S., 14.

Finland :

Educational exchange recommended, 171.

Treaties, agreements, etc. :

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.

Air transport agreement with U.S., signature, 466.

Peace treaty (1947), international claims, 627.

World Meteorological convention, ratification, 622.

Fisher, Adrian S., nominated as Legal Adviser in State Department, 734.

Fisheries, Northwest Atlantic, convention :

President Truman transmits to Senate, text, 765.

Signatures, 319.

Fisheries, U.S. policy on high seas, article by Wilbert M. Chapman, 67.

Fishing industry conservation program, progress of Japanese, 833.

Flaxseed scarcity terminated; presidential proclamation, 803.

Foreign Liquidation Commission (FLC) (*See also* Surplus war property) :

Marshall Islands, call for bids on surplus war scrap, 116; acceptance of bid, 803.

Termination of agency, 503.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):

Fisheries convention, Northwest Atlantic, signature, 319.

Reports, 313.

Wheat Agreement, International. *See* Wheat Agreement.

Wood Pulp Problems, Preparatory Conference on World, U.S. delegation, 621.

Foreign assistance programs. *See* Aid to foreign countries.

Foreign Ministers, Council of (CFM):

Austria, meeting proposed for treaty negotiations, 52.
German prisoners of war, agreement (1947) on repatriation of, 77.

Korean agreement (1945), 784.

Paris meeting German problem facing, 675.

Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.

Sixth session, U.S. delegation, 691.

Foreign Ministers' Deputies Meeting for Austria, 229.

Foreign Service, U.S. (*See also* Diplomatic representatives):

Ambassadors, appointment:

Afghanistan (Dreyfus), 639.

At Large (Jessup), 332.

Australia (Cowen), 332; (Jarman), 803.

Canada (Steinhardt), 332.

Czechoslovakia (Jacobs), 332.

Egypt (Griffis), 332.

Ethiopia (Merrell), 703.

Europe (Foster), 703.

France (Bruce), 703.

Guatemala (Patterson), 332.

India (Henderson), 332.

Iraq (Crocker), 332.

Israel (McDonald), 302.

Korea (Muccio), 523.

Liberia (Dudley), 639.

New Zealand (Scotten), 332.

Nicaragua (Waynick), 703.

Philippines (Cowen), 332.

Poland (Gallman), 332.

Saudi Arabia (Childs), 332.

Turkey (Wadsworth), 332.

Union of South Africa (Winship), 332.

U.S.S.R. (Kirk), 703.

Ambassadors, resignation:

El Salvador (Nufer), 735.

Denmark (Marvel), 467.

U.S.S.R. (Smith), 467.

China, evacuation of U.S. citizens, 28, 571, 607.

Consular convention with U.K. signed, 269.

Consular offices: Bremerhaven, Germany, elevated to consulate, 735; Buenaventura, Colombia, elevated to consulate, 735; Camagley, Cuba, closing, 117, 271; Frankfurt, Germany, combined with Office of U.S. Political Adviser on German Affairs, 271; Shannon, Ireland, closing, 117; Suva, Fiji Islands, closing, 150.

Consular services for German nationals, 575.

Diplomatic relations with:

El Salvador provisional government resumed, 150.

Israel, *de jure* recognition of government, 205.

Jordan, *de jure* recognition of government, 205.

Foreign Service, U.S.—Continued

Diplomatic relations with—Continued

Paraguay resumed, 538.

Venezuela resumed, 172.

Embassy, elevation to:

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 639.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia, 151.

Monrovia, Liberia, 206, 735.

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, 117, 435.

Wellington, New Zealand, 150.

Embassy, establishment of, Tel Aviv, Israel, 302.

German ethnic origin defined by Department to implement Displaced Persons Act (1948), 459.

Hungary demands recall of U.S. Minister (Chapin), 230.

Israel, appointment of special representative (McDonald), 332.

Legation, establishment of, Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 332.

Ministers, appointment:

Nepal (Henderson), 332.

Liberia (Dudley), 332.

Minister, resignation, Hungary (Chapin), 735.

Nanking, China, partial move of Embassy to Canton, 271.

Naval attaché and naval attaché for air, first appointment, Ceylon (Hodgson), 803.

Poland requests recall of attaché (Opal), 432.

Regional Foreign Service conference in New Delhi, 332.

Search for American plane in Iran and Iraq, 231.

Stuart, J. Leighton, Ambassador (China), instructed to report to Washington, 607.

Syrian Government, U.S. recognition of new, 637.

Visa requirements changed with France, 457.

Fosdick, Dorothy, designation in State Department, 150.

Foster, William C., U.S. special representative in Europe, 703.

France:

Caribbean Commission, 8th meeting, 816.

Germany. *See* Germany.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.

Residual and maritime claims, agreements with U.S., 392.

Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.

Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.

Swiss-Allied Accord. *See* Swiss-Allied Accord.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

Visas requirements changed, 457.

Frankfort, Germany, consulate general combined with Office of U.S. Political Adviser on German Affairs, 271.

Freedom Day, National, 174.

Freedom of Information. *See* Information, freedom of.

Fulbright Act:

Explanation, 84, 439.

Surplus war surplus property agreements. *See* Educational exchange programs.

Gallman, Waldemar J., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Poland, 332.

General Assembly of U.N.:

- Addendum to status of work, table listing, 73.
- Bodies and posts established, table listing, 72.
- International political cooperation, promotion of; address by Warren R. Austin, 579.
- Korea. *See* Korea.
- Membership in U.N. *See* United Nations: Membership.
- Reconvening of 3d session; agenda and statement by Secretary Acheson, 483.
- Resolutions:
 - Appointment of special committee on methods and procedures (Apr. 29), 715.
 - ECOSOC matters, table listing, 134.
 - Human rights in peace treaties (Apr. 30), 613.
 - Indonesian question (May 11), 688.
 - Inquiry and conciliation panel (Apr. 28), 746.
 - Interim Committee subcommittee, establishment of (Jan. 31), 315.
 - Italian colonies, disposal of (May 17, 18), 713, 714.
 - Korean Republic, recognition of (Dec. 12, 1948), 59.
 - Political cooperation, international (Dec. 10, 1948), 101; correction (Apr. 28), 745.
- Refugees:
 - Discriminations against immigrating labor (May 16), text, 748.
 - Displaced persons and refugees (May 16), text, 747.
 - Palestine relief (Nov. 10, 1948), 203; text, 236.
- Rules of procedure (Apr. 28), text, 745.
- Slavery (May 16), text, 748.
- Soviet wives of foreigners, departure from U.S.S.R. (Apr. 25), 22, 561; text, 614.
- Spanish question (May 7), text, 653.
- Trade union rights (May 13), text, 748.
- Transmission of news and right of correction, draft convention on international (May 13), text, 682.
- U.N. Appeal for Children, extension through 1949 (Dec. 8, 1948), text, 516.
- U.N. Guard (Apr. 29), 491; text, 747.
- Underdeveloped groups of American continent, social study (May 11), text, 747.
- Union of South Africa, treatment of Indians in (May 14), 617, 657; text, 748.
- World social and cultural situation (May 13), text, 749.
- Summary of important decisions of 2d part of 3d session, 745.
- Transmission of news and right of correction, draft convention on international, adoption (May 13), 682; recommended by Erwin Canham, 678.
- U.S. alternate delegates (Cohen, Atherton, Thorp, Gross, Rusk, and Sayre), Senate confirmations, 316.
- U.S. delegates (Austin, Cohen, Dulles, Roosevelt, and Jessup), Senate confirmations, 316.
- U.S. delegation, 418.
- U.S. policy toward Spain; statement by Ray Atherton, 686.
- Geneva, General Act (1928), suggestion by Belgium for settlement of U.N. disputes, 579.
- Genocide:
 - General Assembly adopts convention, 22.
 - Soviet opposition to convention, 9.

Germany:

Berlin blockade:

- Clay, General, congratulatory telegram from Secretary Acheson on millionth ton of airlift, 300.
- Currency and trade problems study in Security Council, 361; text of U.S. statement, 377, 435.
- Discussed by:
 - Acheson, Secretary, 193, 675.
 - Sayre, Francis B., 148.
- Informal conversations between U.S. (Jessup) and U.S.S.R. (Malik), 585, 590.
- Lifting of:
 - Acheson, Secretary, remarks, 662.
 - Letter and communiqué from tripartite representatives to U.N. (Lie), texts, 631.
- Berlin, Free University of, article by Howard W. Johnston, 548.
- Berlin museums, returned masterpieces of:
 - Hall, Ardelia R., introductory note, 543.
 - Heinrich, Theodore Allen, introduction, 546.
 - Newman, James R., foreword, 545.
- Bizonal fusion agreement (1946, rev. 1947), extension of; text of U.S. note Lovett to U.K., 76.
- Consular services for German nationals; article by Walter J. Marx, 575.
- Federal Republic, establishment of:
 - Basic Law, tripartite views, 551.
- Discussed by Secretary Acheson, 500, 586.
- Draft constitution approved by Bonn Parliamentary Council, statement by Secretary Acheson, 661.
- Occupation Statute:
 - Discussed by Secretary Acheson, 499, 526, 587.
 - Text, 500.
 - Tripartite communiqué on, 499.
- Tripartite agreements, 499, 589, 590.
- Foreign Ministers, Council of (CFM), German problems facing Paris meeting, 675.
- Frontier provisional rectifications communiqué of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K., and U.S., 427.
- German and Austrian affairs, Office of, established in Department of State, 330.
- German and Greek questions; joint statement by Secretary Acheson and Foreign Minister Bevin, 459.
- German ethnic origin defined by Department of State to implement Displaced Persons Act (1948), 459.
- Hamlet* theatrical production:
 - Presentation before American troops, 664.
 - American actors leave, 731.
- Hesse school reform, article by James R. Newman, 808.
- High Commissioner:
 - Establishment of position (Ex. O. 10062), 828.
 - Functions, definitions of (Ex. O. 10063), 828.
 - McCloy, John J., nomination sent to Senate, 730.
 - Provisions in trizonal fusion agreement, 589.
 - Tripartite communiqué of agreement, 589.
- Hungarian refugees from U.S. zone; exchange of notes (U.S.-Hungary), 197.
- Liquidation of German assets in Switzerland. *See* Swiss-Allied Accord.
- Military Government:
 - Absentee-owned properties to be returned, 501.

Germany—Continued

Military Government—Continued

- Achievements (1948), summarized by General Clay, 324.
- Allied Tripartite Customs Committee, procedures, 326.
- Banking system, reorganization of, 126.
- Basic Law, Foreign Ministers transmit views to military governors, 551.
- Bavaria:
 - Greater home rule proposal, 350.
 - Public opinion in, 354.
- Broadcasting needs submitted to Copenhagen conference, 187.
- Clay, General, resignation as military governor, 632.
- Deutsche marks*, foreign visitors to use, 807.
- Dismantling plants and prohibited and restricted industries, 499.
- Laws on property restitution, 593.
- Military Security Board, 195.
- School reform in Hesse, 808.
- Tripartite message of appreciation to military governors, text, 500.
- Military Security Board, establishment of, 195, terms of reference, 195, constitution and functioning, 196, 43; discussed by Secretary Acheson, 586.
- Property:
 - Absentee-owned property, returned, 501.
 - Nazi-forced transfers, jurisdiction of U.S. courts on suits for, 592.
 - Relinquishment of control over certain government property, 333.
- Repatriation of prisoners of war:
 - Status under CFM agreement (1947), 78, 77.
 - Soviet complaint on dismissal, 307.
 - Soviet refusal to fulfill commitments, 824; U.S. note to U.S.S.R., 77.
 - Soviet refusal to furnish data; exchange of notes, 389.
- Ruhr Authority, International. *See* Ruhr.
- Soviet repatriation mission, U.S. requests withdrawal; discussed, 307; exchange of notes, 320.
- Tripartite agreements:
 - Allied High Commission, 499, 589.
 - Basic Law, views on, 551.
 - Controls (trizonal fusion), 500; text, 589.
 - Customs Committee, procedures of, 326.
 - Communiqué announcing complete agreement, 499.
 - German Government, establishment of, 499, 590.
 - Military Security Board, 195.
 - Occupation Statute, 499; text, 500; 589.
 - Port of Kehl, 590.
 - Plant Dismantling and prohibited and limited industries, 499; text, 526.
 - Reparation program, 524.
 - Ruhr Authority, International, 43, 500, 525, 586, 592.
 - Territorial adjustments, 427.
 - Württemberg-Baden plebiscite postponed, 590.
- U.S. consular office at Bremerhaven, elevation to consulate, 735.
- U.S. consulate general at Frankfurt, combined with Office of U.S. Political Adviser on German Affairs, 271.
- U.S. policy; address by Secretary Acheson, 585.

- Gomez Ruiz, Luis E., note to American Ambassador (Donnelly) on establishment of new government, 172.
- Grady, Henry F., U.S. Ambassador to Greece, appointed as chief of American Mission for Aid to Greece, 332.
- Great Lakes fisheries treaty with Canada, 70.

Greece:

- German and Greek questions discussed by U.S. and U.K.; joint statement by Secretary Acheson and Foreign Minister Bevin, 459.
- Grady, Henry F., appointed as Chief of American Aid to Greece, 332.

Greek situation:

- Balkans, U.N. Special Committee on (UNSCOB), 416; appointment of U.S. representative (Drew), 316.
- Discussed by Francis B. Sayre, 148.
- Frontier violations basic issue, 696.
- Soviet obstructionist tactics, 696.
- Greek-Turkish Aid Program, 55.
- Italian reparations, 628.
- Murder of U.S. correspondent (Polk), case to be tried, 327.
- Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 84, 326.
- Transportation system, U.S. completion of, 826.
- U.S. military aid requested, discussed, 648.
- Treaties, agreements, etc.:
 - GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.
 - Work and victory demonstration; statements by President Truman and Secretary Acheson, 433.
- Griffis, Stanton, appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, 332.
- Gross, Ernest A.:
 - Appointed as Assistant Secretary of State, 334.
 - Appointed as U.S. alternate representative to General Assembly, 316.
 - Designation in State Department, 150.
 - Named as coordinator for foreign assistance programs, 59.
- Guatemala:
 - Cultural leader visits U.S., 440.
 - U.S. Ambassador (Patterson, Jr.), appointment, 332.
- Gubichev, Valentin A., Soviet charges on arrest, rejected by U.S., 636.

- Haikal, Dr. Yussef, credentials as (Jordan) Minister to U.S., 765.

Haiti:

- Treaties and agreements:
 - Air force agreement with U.S., signed, 87.
 - Declaration with Dominican Republic on peaceful settlement of differences, 833.
 - GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.
 - Naval mission agreement with U.S., 637.
- Halibut Commission, Joint Commission, U.S.-Canada, 69.
- Hall, Ardella R., introductory note, returned masterpieces of Berlin museums, 543.
- Hamlet* theatrical production in Elsinore, Denmark; American actors to present, 664; departure of actors, 731.
- Harriman, W. Averell, Economic Commission for Europe, progress in, statement, 651.

Hashemite Jordan Kingdom. *See* Jordan.

Hauser, Philip M., appointed as U.S. representative on Population Commission (ECOSOC), 318.

Health:

- Cooperative programs of Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 212.
- Mental, international congress on; report by Winfred Overholser, M.D., 166.
- Rheumatic Diseases, 7th International Congress, U.S. delegation, 693.
- Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congress, U.S. delegation, 692.
- Tsetse, international cooperation against; article by Frederick J. Brady, M.D., 722.
- Yellow fever, U.S. aid to Panama, 149.

Health Organization, World. *See* World.

Heinrich, Theodore Allen, introduction, returned masterpieces of Berlin museums, 546.

Henderson, Loy W., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to India and U.S. Minister to Nepal, 332.

Hesse (Germany) school reform, article by James R. Newman, 808.

Hickerson, John D., nominated as Assistant Secretary, 734.

Hill, Clarence R. and Jones, George R. (American soldiers):

- Detained in Czechoslovakia, 266.
- Statement by Secretary Acheson, 459.
- U.S. official interview, 502.

Hodgson, James T., Jr., appointed as first naval attaché and naval attaché for air, Ceylon, 803.

Honduras:

- Ambassador to U.S. (Valle) credentials, 434.
- Cultural leader visits U.S., 834.

Hoover report, 333.

Howard, John B., appointed as Special Assistant to Secretary of State, 767.

Human Rights, Commission on (ECOSOC):

- Discussed in U.N., 185, 490, 617, 689, 718, 751, 780, 812.
- Discussed by Walter M. Kotschnig, 4, 8, 18.
- Subcommission on Freedom of Information and Press, 185, 253, 383, 492, 719, 751.
- Yearbook*, 185, 262.

Human Rights, Covenant on, progress reviewed by James Simsarian, 10.

Human Rights, Universal Declaration of:

- Development reviewed by James Simsarian, 10.
- Discussed by:
 - Cohen, Benjamin V., 556.
 - Sandifer, Durward V., 258.
 - Thorp, Willard L., 98.
 - U.S. UNESCO conference, 133.
- Opposition by Soviet bloc, 8, 19.
- West Indian Conference, resolution, 226.

Human rights:

- General Assembly resolutions:
 - Discriminations vs immigrating labor (May 18), text, 748.
 - Forced labor (Feb. 24), U.S. draft, text, 254.
 - Peace treaties (1947) (Apr. 30), text, 613.
 - Slavery (May 16), text, 748.
 - South African Indians, treatment (May 14), 657, 617; text, 748.

Human rights—Continued

General Assembly resolutions—Continued

- Soviet wives of foreigners, departure from U.S.S.R. (Apr. 25), text, 614.
- Trade union rights (May 13), text, 748.
- Underdeveloped peoples of American continent, social study (May 11), text, 747.

In Indonesia. *See* Indonesian situation.

International frontiers in human rights, address by Durward V. Sandifer, 258.

Soviet slave labor study, U.N., asked by U.S., 248.

Soviet wives of foreigners, departure from U.S.S.R., 22, 561; General Assembly resolution (Apr. 25), 614.

Trade union rights: freedom of association; ECOSOC resolution (Mar. 17), 490.

U.N. action (1948), address by James Simsarian, 18.

Violations of peace treaties (1947):

- Bulgaria, U.S. protests indictment of Protestant clergy; note, 300.

Bulgaria and Hungary:

- Discussed in U.N., 445, 518, 561.
- General Assembly resolution (Apr. 30), 445; text, 613.
- National Conference of Christians and Jews protest denial; text of petition to Secretary of State, 454; Acheson's reply, 455.
- Statement by Benjamin V. Cohen, 556.

Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania:

- Exchange of notes with U.S., 755.
- Soviet refusal to cooperate in settlement, 391, 824.

Statements by:

- Acheson, Secretary, 611, 824.
- Cohen, Benjamin V., 611.
- Webb, Acting Secretary, 759, 824.

U.S. further charges, 391.

U.S. notes to Bulgaria, 450; Hungary, 451; Rumania, 453.

Hungary, denial of freedom in elections, 697.

Hungary:

- Force and Freedom; address by Selden Chapin before Catholic War Veterans, Houston, Tex., 820.
- Mindszenty. *See* Mindszenty, Jozsef Cardinal.
- Refugees from U.S. zone in Germany, exchange of notes, 197.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

- Peace treaty (1947):
 - Human rights. *See* Human rights: Violations of.
 - Reparations and peace settlements, 627.

Hurricane warning system in Caribbean, recommendations, 814.

Iceland:

- Air navigation (ICAO), conference on, 164.
- Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

- Air navigation services in Iceland, agreement (1948) with ICAO Council, 164.
- North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.
- Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.
- Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.
- World Meteorological convention, ratification, 622.

ILO. *See* Labor Organization, International.

Immigration (See also Aliens, admission to U.S.):

German ethnic origin defined by Department of State, 459.

U.S. policy on selection of future citizens by Herve J. L'Heureux, 456.

Visas requirements changed, U.S. with France, 457.

Inaugural address by President Truman (See also Point 4 Program):

Discussed by:

Acheson, Secretary, 384.

Austin, Warren R., 299.

Chapin, Selden, 823.

Jessup, Philip C., 243, 394, 489.

Point 3 discussed, 246, 346, 645.

Text, 123.

India:

Ambassador to U.S. (Pandit), credentials, 698.

Jammu-Kashmir dispute:

Admiral Nimitz named plebiscite administrator, 382, 419.

Settlement by acceptance of plebiscite:

U.S. (Lovett) message of approval, 114.

India (Nehru) message of acknowledgment, 114.

Pakistan (Khan) message of acknowledgment, 115.

Discussed in U.N., 41, 74, 519, 750.

Nehru Jawaharlal, Prime Minister:

Acceptance of U.S. invitation, 671.

Telegram of acknowledgment of U.S. (Lovett) message of approval on Jammu-Kashmir, plebiscite acceptance, 114.

U.S. Ambassador (Henderson), appointment, 332.

U.S. Foreign Service conference, regional, in New Delhi, 332.

World Meteorological convention, ratification, 622.

Indian Life, Inter-American Conference on, U.S. delegation, 818.

Indians in Union of South Africa, treatment of; General Assembly resolutions (May 14), 617, 657, 748.

Indonesia:

CIO president (Murray) and Secretary of State (Lovett) correspondence on U.S. policy, 81.

Indonesian situation:

Committee of Good Offices:

Reports, 26, 41, 91, 250.

Change of name to U.N. Commission for Indonesia, 250.

U.S. delegate (Cochran) recalled for consultation, 84.

Discussed by:

Jessup, Philip C., 24, 91.

United Nations, 41, 74, 104, 136, 162, 185, 228, 296, 317, 361, 382, 445, 492, 617, 657.

Documents relating to, 252.

General Assembly resolutions (May 11), further consideration, 688.

Netherlands, preliminary agreement with, 653; U.S. approval, 654.

Renville agreement (1948), violation of, by Netherlands, 24, 91, 250.

Security Council resolutions:

Cease-fire (Aug. 1, 1947), 24.

Indonesia—Continued

Indonesian situation—Continued

Cease-fire and release of prisoners (Dec. 24, 1948), 82, 91.

Interim federal government, establishment (Jan. 28), 250.

U.S. supports, 379, 687.

Soviet obstructionist tactics, 81, 94, 687.

Industrialization Mobilization Committee, Joint U.S.-Canadian:

Establishment, text of notes, 537.

1st meeting, U.S. delegation, 725.

Industry:

Anglo-American Council of Productivity, technical assistance exchange program, 213.

Caribbean industry, promotion by Caribbean Commission, 814.

ECE economic survey of Europe, 662.

Flaxseed scarcity terminated; Presidential proclamation, 803.

Japanese fishing industry conservation program, 833.

Japanese reparations and level of industry, 687.

Oil, U.S.-Mexican discussions on development, 466.

Potatoes, Cuba grants renegotiation of tariff concessions on, 803.

Trade Week, World (1949); Presidential proclamation, 523.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Fisheries convention, Northwest Atlantic, signatures, 319.

Germany:

Plant dismantling, prohibited and limited industries, tripartite agreement, 526.

Reparation program, tripartite agreement, 524.

ILO convention on wage and work statistics in principal mining and manufacturing industries transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 150.

Sugar, international agreement (Aug. 31, 1948) regarding regulation of production and marketing of, transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.

Tuna convention with Costa Rica establishing Inter-American Tropical Commission, 692, 766.

Information, freedom of:

Czech language edition of *Amerika* begun, 730.

Discussed in U.N., 185, 253, 383, 492, 518, 657, 719, 751.

Freedom of Information, Conference on, 682.

Iron curtains; address by Assistant Secretary Thorp, 797.

Korean information and educational-exchange program, responsibility of State Department, 84.

Public-opinion analysis in formulation of foreign policy discussed by Francis H. Russell, 275.

Public opinion: freedom of thought in Bavaria; article by Albert C. Schweitzer, 354.

Soviet bloc, obstructionist attitude in U.N. Conference on Freedom of Information, 8.

Subcommission on Freedom of Information and Press, 185, 253, 383, 492, 719, 751.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Conventions discussed, 22.

Information, freedom of—Continued

Treaties, agreements, etc.—Continued

- International Transmission of News and Right of Correction:
General Assembly resolution (May 13), adoption, 682.
Statement recommending adoption by Erwin D. Canham, 678.
Text of convention, 682.
U.S. information-education program discussed, 142, 322, 439, 464.
U.S.S.R.-U.S. cultural and scientific exchange blocked by U.S.S.R., 403.
Voice of America. *See* Voice of America.
World public opinion and international policy, discussed by W. R. Austin, 278.
Inland Transport Committee (ILO), U.S. delegation to 3d session, 691.
Inter-American Affairs, Institute of (IIAA):
Discussed by:
Daniels, Paul C., 462.
Thorp, Willard L., 795.
History and cooperative programs, 212, 329, 462, 754, 795.
Message of President to Congress recommending: continuation, 329; expansion of programs, 329.
Role in inter-American cooperation, 754.
Inter-American Committee, Dominican-Haitian declaration on peaceful settlement of differences, 833.
Inter-American Conference on Indian Life, U.S. delegation, 818.
Inter-American security system, address by Willard F. Barber, 61.
Inter-American travel conference, agenda and U.S. delegation, 107.
Inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance. *See* Rio treaty.
Interim Committee ("Little Assembly") of General Assembly:
Discussed in U.N., 161, 254, 418, 488, 491, 512, 561, 579.
Resolution for establishment of subcommittee (Jan. 31), 161, 315.
International Authority of Ruhr. *See* Ruhr.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
See Reconstruction and Development, International Bank.
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). *See* Aviation Organization, International Civil.
International Conference on Military Trials, released, 257.
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Fisheries convention, Northwest Atlantic, signature, 319.
International Court of Justice. *See* Justice, International Court of.
International Joint Commission, U.S.-Canada, Niagara River, diversion of waters, 85.
International meetings of organizations and conferences, calendar of, 42, 163, 297, 420, 562, 720.
International Monetary Fund. *See* Monetary Fund, International.
International political cooperation, address by Warren R. Austin, 579.
International Refugee Organization. *See* Refugee Organization, International (IRO).

International Telecommunication Union. *See* Telecommunication Union, International (ITU).

International Trade Organization. *See* Trade Organization, International (ILO).

International Wheat Agreement. *See* Wheat Agreement, International.

Iran:

- Search for American plane, 231.
Soviet pressure, reports of; statement by Secretary Acheson, 432.

VOA broadcast inaugurated, 396; messages of President Truman, Vice President Barkley, Assistant Secretary Allen, and Ambassador Ala, texts, 431.

Iraq:

- Search for American plane, 231.
U.S. Ambassador (Crocker), appointment, 332.

Ireland:

- Congratulatory message from President Truman to President Kelly, 571.
Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 604.

IRO. *See* Refugee Organization, International.

Iron Curtains; address at Amherst College by Willard L. Thorp, 797.

Isotopes, foreign distribution of; statement from General Advisory Committee to AEC, 829.

Israel (see also Palestine situation):

- Ambassador to U.S. (Elath), credentials, text, 538.
Armistice with Egypt, 302, 312.
Credit extended for agricultural rehabilitation by Export-Import Bank, 173.
Discussed in U.N., 296, 383, 492, 584, 616.
Membership in U.N.:
Admission, General Assembly resolution (May 11), 296, 688.
Application for, 311, 492, 584, 616, 655.
U.S. support; statements by Warren R. Austin, 311, 655.

Suspension of tonnage duties proclaimed, 734.

U.S. *de jure* recognition of, 205.

U.S. (McDonald) and Israel (Elath) exchange first Ambassadors, 302.

U.S. representative (McDonald), appointment, 332.

Weizmann, Dr. Chaim, 1st president, congratulated by President Truman, 271.

Italian Somaliland: *See* Italy: Former colonies.

Italy:

ERP postage stamps issued, 328, 828.

Former colonies:

Discussed in U.N., 445, 519, 584, 617.

General Assembly resolutions:

Disposal of (May 18), 714.

Progress (May 17), 713.

Soviet charges answered by John Foster Dulles, 581.

U.S. views stated by:

Austin, Warren R., 713.

Dulles, John Foster, 484.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Reparations and peace settlements, 627.

Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 593.

Italy—Continued

Treaties, agreements, etc:

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 160, 520.

Lombardo agreement with U.S. (1947), 629.

Prisoners of war agreement with U.S. (Jan. 14), 116.

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.

Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.

Trieste situation. *See* Trieste.

U.S. military aid, discussed, 648.

Jackson, Wayne G., appointed acting U.S. representative to organizational meetings of International Authority of the Ruhr, 693.

Jacobs, Joseph E., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, 332.

Jammu. *See* India or Pakistan.

Japan:

Agrarian reform, FEC policy decision, text, 670.

Economic stabilization:

Japanese government program, 60.

Statement by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, 271.

Fishing industry conservation program, progress, 833.

Japanese reparations and level of industry; statement by Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, 667.

Land claiming procedure, 571.

Looted property claims, procedure for filing, 433.

Patent application time extended, 502.

Prisoners of war, U.S. request to U.S.S.R. for information; text of U.S. letter (Sebald) to U.S.S.R. (Derevyanko), 635.

Reparation removals, U.S. repudiates Philippine and Chinese complaint on, 831.

Resumption of international responsibilities, U.S. views on, 635.

Technical and scientific information, extension of FEC policies on access to, 833.

War criminals, trial of; FEC policy decision, 569.

Jarman, Pete, U.S. Ambassador to Australia, appointment, 803.

Jessup, Philip C.:

Addresses:

Atlantic community and U.N. before Academy of Political Science, N.Y., 486.

International security through U.N. and Atlantic pact before *Yale Daily News* dinner, New Haven, Conn., 281.

U.S. foreign policy before National Conference on American Foreign Policy, Washington, D. C., 803.

U.S. support of U.N. before National Farm Institute, Des Moines, Ia., 243.

Appointments:

Ambassador at Large, 185, 332.

U.S. representative to General Assembly, 316.

Berlin blockade, informal conversations with U.S.S.R. (Malik), 590.

Indonesian situation; statements, 24, 91.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia, elevation of U.S. and Saudi Arabia legations to embassies, 151.

Johnston, Howard W., article on free university of Berlin, 548.

Jones, George R. and Hill, Clarence R. (American soldiers):

Detained in Czechoslovakia, 266.

Statement by Secretary Acheson, 459.

U.S. official interview, 502.

Jordan Kingdom, Hashemite:

Minister to U.S. (Haikal), credentials, 765.

Palestine situation. *See* Palestine situation.

U.S. *de jure* recognition of Transjordan Government, 205.

U.S. legation at Amman, establishment, 332.

Justice, International Court of:

First advisory opinions announced; statement by Secretary Acheson, 516.

U.K. *vs* Albania (Corfu Channel case), 491, 516.

U.N. personnel, government liability for injuries of, 317, 491, 517.

Kashmir. *See* India or Pakistan.

Kehl, port of, tripartite agreement, 590.

Kennan, George F., nominated as Legal Counselor in State Department, 734.

King, Charles D. B., credentials as Liberian Ambassador to U.S., 698.

Kirk, Admiral Alan G., U.S. Ambassador to U.S.S.R., appointment, 703.

Korea:

Ambassador to U.S. (Chang), credentials; remarks, 434.

CFM agreement (1945), 784.

Discussed in U.N., 136, 161, 185, 227, 253, 492, 689, 780.

Educational exchange programs under State Department authority, 84.

Military Advisory Group established; text of letter to President Rhee from Ambassador Muccio, 786.

Recognition of Republic:

General Assembly resolution (Dec. 12, 1948), 59.

U.S. approval, 59.

Soviet opposition, 148.

U.N. membership application, discussed in U.N., 227, 253.

U.S. Ambassador (Muccio), appointment, 523.

U.S. economic assistance:

Message of President Truman to Congress for continuing, text, 781.

Statement in support of, by Acting Secretary Webb, text, 783.

Programs transferred to ECA, 84.

U.S. policy, summary of 1947-49 actions, 781.

Kotschnig, Walter M.:

Resettlement program problems, remarks, 307.

Reviewing ECOSOC 1948, article, 3.

Labor:

Agricultural workers agreement with Mexico (Feb. 21, 1948) revision to be discussed, 116.

EOE economic survey of Europe, 664.

Labor, General Assembly resolution, discrimination against immigrating (May 16), 748.

Labor Organization, International (ILO):

American States Members, 4th Regional Conference, U.S. delegation, 620.

Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee meeting, U.S. delegation, 365.

Labor Organization, International (ILO)—Continued
Charter:

- Memorandum to President Truman from Secretary Acheson, text, 602.
- Message to Senate from President Truman, 601.
- Coal Mines Committee, U.S. delegation to 3d session, 620.
- Conference, 32d, U.S. delegation and agenda, 751, 815.
- Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in principal mining and manufacturing industries transmitted to Senate, 150.
- Conventions and recommendations transmitted to Congress by President Truman, 205.
- Forced labor, U.S. draft resolution (Feb. 24), 254, 318.
- Governing Body:
 - 108th session, 300.
 - 109th and 110th sessions, 603.
- Inland Transport Committee, 3d session, U.S. delegation, 691.
- Inter-American cooperation discussed by Ambassador Briggs, 752.
- Manpower program, discussed, 162, 185, 423.
- Migration for employment convention, discussed, 424.
- Permanent Migration Committee, 3d session:
 - Agenda and U.S. delegation, 106.
 - Report by Irwin M. Tobin, 421.
- Trade union rights:
 - ECOSOC resolution (Mar. 17), freedom of association, 490.
 - General Assembly resolution (May 13), 748.
 - Statement in ECOSOC by Leroy D. Stinebower, 358.
- Land claiming procedure in Japan, 571.
- Lange, Halvard, Norway, North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 478.
- Latin America, Economic Commission for (ECLA), 4, 11, 14, 719.
- Law Commission, International, discussed in U.N., 492, 519, 561, 581, 690, 719, 750.
- Lebanon (*See also* Palestine situation), World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.
- Lend-lease settlement, U.S. and Ethiopia, 733.
- L'Heureux, Herve J., article on selecting future citizens, 456.
- Liberia:
 - Ambassador to U.S. (King), credentials, 698.
 - U.S. Ambassador (Dudley), appointment, 639; U.S. Minister, appointment, 332.
 - U.S. legation at Monrovia, elevation to embassy, 206.
 - GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.
- Libya, *See* Italy: Former colonies.
- Lie, Trygve, Secretary-General (U.N.):
 - Berlin, removal of restrictions; letter and communiqué from tripartite representatives (Austin, Cadogan, Chauvel), 631.
 - U.N. Appeal for Children; letter from Secretary Acheson on participation, text, 515.
- "Little Assembly." *See* Interim Committee.
- Lombardo agreement, U.S.-Italy (1947), mentioned, 629.
- Lovett, Robert A.:
 - Correspondence:
 - British Ambassador (Franks) on extension of Bilateral Fusion Agreement, 76.

Lovett, Robert A.—Continued

Correspondence—Continued

- Canadian Ambassador (Wrong) on diversions of water from Niagara, 85.
- CIO president (Murray) on Indonesian situation, 81.
- Congress, electors of President and Vice President, certificates of ascertainment transmitted to, 118.
- International Joint Commission (Canada-U.S.), on air pollution on Detroit River, 115.
- President Truman on relief for Palestine refugees, 202.
- President Truman; resignation as Under Secretary of State, 86.
- U.S. note of approval to India (Nehru) and Pakistan (Khan) on Kashmir-Jammu plebiscite principle, text, 114.
- Statements:
 - China, evacuation of U.S. citizens from, 29.
 - Mindszenty, Cardinal, trial of, 230.
- Luxembourg:
 - Frontier provisional rectifications (Germany) communiqué of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K., and U.S., 427.
 - Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.
 - Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 84.
 - Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.
- MacArthur, Douglas, designation in State Department, 767.
- Malaya, claims for war damage to American property, procedure for filing, 87.
- Malenbaum, Wilfred, article on America's role in economic development abroad, 371.
- Mariannas. *See* Trusteeship Council.
- Marshall, George C., resignation as Secretary of State, text of letter, 86; President's acceptance, 86.
- Marshall Islands:
 - See also* Trusteeship Council.
 - Surplus war scrap, bids invited for, 116; sale, 803.
- Marshall Plan. *See* European Recovery Program (ERP).
- Marvel, Josiah, Jr., resignation as Ambassador to Denmark, 467.
- Marx, Walter J., article on consular services for German nationals, 575.
- McCloy, John J.:
 - Named as ECA representative in Germany, 829.
 - U. S. High Commissioner for Germany:
 - Certain functions defined (Ex. O.10062), 828.
 - Nomination sent to Senate, 730.
 - Position established (Ex. O.10063), 828.
- McCoy, Maj. Gen. Frank, statements on:
 - Japanese economic stabilization, 271.
 - Japanese reparations and level of industry, 667, 831.
- McCoy, John J., excerpts from address before Foreign Policy Association, Minneapolis, 105.
- McDonald, James Grover, appointment as U.S. special representative to Israel, 332; first U.S. Ambassador to Israel, 302.
- McGhee, George C.:
 - Coordinating foreign aid, address before American Political Science Association, Chicago, 53.
 - Nominated as Assistant Secretary, 734.

McMahon, Senator Brien, statement on peaceful utilization of atomic energy for VOA, 726.

Medical Council, World, planned, 446.

Membership in U.N. *See* United Nations: Membership.

Mental health, international congress on, 166.

Mental Health, World Federation of, organization, 167.

Merrell, George R., U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia, 703.

Meteorological Organization, World (WMO):

Convention transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.

U.S. ratification, 622.

Mexico:

Ambassador to U.S. (de la Colina), credentials, 150.

Cultural leaders visit U.S., 117, 266, 364.

Oil industry development discussions with U.S., 466.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Agricultural workers agreement with U.S. (Feb. 21, 1948), discussions for revision, 116.

U.S.-Mexican convention for investigation of tuna, 70, 174; sent to Senate by President Truman, 463.

Visiting professor from U.S., 364, 835.

Wildlife Conference, migratory waterfowl studied, 364.

Middle East, Economic Commission for (ECME), 4.

Migration Committee, ILO Permanent, agenda and U.S. delegation, 106; report on 3d session by Irwin M. Tobin, 421.

Migratory waterfowl studied, 364.

Military Assistance Program (MAP):

Appointments:

Berkner, Lloyd V. as director in State Department, 466.

Carter, Brig. Gen. M. S. as assistant to Ambassador Douglas, 327.

Discussion, 643.

Gross, Ernest A., designated as Coordinator for Foreign Assistance Programs, 59.

Role in peace discussed by Selden Chapin, 823.

Relation to North Atlantic Treaty, 348; statement by Secretary Acheson, 594.

Request for aid from Atlantic pact countries:

Statement by Secretary Acheson, 493.

Exchange of notes with—

Brussels treaty powers, 494.

Denmark, 495.

Italy, 496.

Norway, 497.

State Department responsibility, 59.

Steel, copper, and aluminum supply, probable impact on, 650.

U.S. Military Assistance Program, reprint, 643.

Military Government in Germany. *See* Germany.

Military mission. *See* Missions.

Military Security Board. *See* Germany.

Miller, Edward G., nominated as Assistant Secretary, 734.

Mindszenty, Jozsef Cardinal, trial of:

Chapin, Selden, address on force and freedom, 820.

House Concurrent Resolution 19, 231.

Hungary requests recall of U.S. Minister (Chapin), 230.

Statements by:

Acheson, Secretary, 230.

Lovett, Acting Secretary, 230.

Truman, President, 230.

Missions, U.S.:

Colombia, military advisory, agreement signed, 303.

Haiti, naval mission agreement, 637.

Monetary Fund, International:

Exchange-rate adjustments, 290.

Relation with ITO, 37, 606.

Monrovia, U.S. legation at Liberia, elevation to embassy, 206, 735.

Moose, Jr., James S., designation in State Department, 435.

Muccio, John J., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Korea, 523.

Murray, Philip, letter to Secretary of State on CIO's attitude toward U.S. actions in Indonesia, 82.

Nanking, part of American Embassy moved to Canton, China, 271.

Narcotic Drugs, Commission on (ECOSCO), program, 13.

Narcotics protocol transmitted to Senate by President, 330.

Naval mission agreement between U.S. and Haiti, 637.

Nazi-forced transfers, jurisdiction of U.S. courts on suits for identifiable property in, 592.

Nehru, Pandit (Prime Minister of India):

Acceptance of invitation to visit U.S., 671.

Telegram acknowledging U.S. (Lovett) message of approval on Jammu-Kashmir plebiscite agreement, 114.

Nepal, U.S. Minister (Henderson), appointment, 332.

Netherlands:

Caribbean Commission, 8th meeting, 816.

Discussion of mutual problems; joint statement by Secretary Acheson and Foreign Minister Stikker, 458.

Frontier provisional rectifications (Germany) communiqué of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K., and U.S., 427.

Indonesian situation. *See* Indonesian situation.

Military assistance requested from U.S.; exchange of notes, Brussels treaty powers-U.S., text, 494.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Educational exchange agreement under Fulbright Act, signature, 698.

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Preliminary agreement with Indonesian Republic, 653; U.S. approval, 654.

Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 698.

Netherlands East Indies. *See* Indonesia.

Newfoundland:

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.

Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.

Newman, James R.:

Berlin museums, returned masterpieces of, foreword, 545.

Hesse, school reform in, article, 808.

New Zealand:

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 17, 84, 171.

U.S. Ambassador (Scotten), appointment, 332.

U.S. consulate at Wellington, elevation to embassy, 150.

New Zealand—Continued

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

Niagara waters, emergency diversions of, 85.

Nicaragua:

Costa Rican-Nicaraguan incident:

Effective use of Rio treaty, 461, 707.

Pact of amity with Costa Rica, 461, 712.

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.
Nicholson, Donald L., designation in State Department, 435.

Nimitz, Admiral Chester W., named as plebiscite administrator for Jammu and Kashmir, 382, 419.

Nongovernmental organizations:

Committee for (ECOSOC), 362.

List granted consultative status by ECOSOC, 744.

Non-self-governing territories. *See* Trusteeship.

North Atlantic Treaty:

Addresses:

Acheson, Secretary, 384.

Bohlen, Charles E., 428.

Jessup, Philip C., 278, 486.

Peurifoy, John E., 633.

Approval for signature by Foreign Ministers; communiqué, 458.

Background and explanation, 342.

Discussed by:

Acheson, Secretary, 696.

Austin, Warren R., 298.

Bohlen, Charles E., 159.

Jessup, Philip C., 246, 278, 394.

Sayre, Francis B., 146.

Truman, President, 771.

Inaugural address, mentioned in, 125.

Invitations issued for signature to Denmark, Iceland, Italy, and Portugal, 387.

Joint statements:

Denmark (Rasmussen) and U.S. (Acheson), conversations, 386.

Norway (Lange) and U.S. (Acheson), exchange of views, 231.

Military Assistance. *See* Military Assistance Program.

Preliminary conversations (1948) Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K., and U.S. in Washington, 342.

President Truman's message transmitting treaty to Senate, text, 599.

President Truman telegraphs congratulations to Secretary Acheson on address, text, 388.

Ratification:

Belgium, exchange of remarks between Baron Silvercruys and Acting Secretary Webb, 825.

United Kingdom; exchange of remarks between Ambassador Franks and Acting Secretary Webb, 794.

Rio pact, comparison with, 345.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, report of; excerpts, 787.

Senate document 49 issued on, 600.

Signing ceremony:

Broadcast by VOA, 458.

Program, 471.

Remarks by:

Acheson, Dean (U.S.), 471.

North Atlantic Treaty—Continued

Ratification—Continued

Signing ceremony—Continued

Remarks by—Continued

Bech, Joseph (Luxembourg), 476.

Benediktsson, Bjarni (Iceland), 475.

Bevin, Ernest (United Kingdom), 480.

Caerlo da Matta José (Portugal), 479.

Lange, Halvard (Norway), 478.

Pearson, L. B. (Canada), 473.

Rasmussen, Gustav (Denmark), 474.

Schuman, Robert (France), 474.

Sforza, Carlo (Italy), 476.

Spaak, Paul-Henri (Belgium), 472.

Stikker, Dirk U. (Netherlands), 477.

Truman, President (U.S.), 481, 487, 489, 599.

Soviet charges and views, 457, 552.

Statements:

Acheson, Secretary, 160, 263, 428, 594.

Austin, Warren R., 384, 552.

Foreign Ministers, 457.

Text, 339.

Transmittal report of Secretary of State to President, text, 532.

Norton, Garrison, resignation as Assistant Secretary of State, 271.

Norway:

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Treaties and agreements:

Double taxation with U.S., signature, 830.

Educational exchange agreement under Fulbright Act, with U.S., 731.

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.

Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 662.

U.S. military aid requested, discussed, 648; exchange of notes, 497.

Salvador, 735.

Nufer, Albert F., resignation as U.S. Ambassador to El

Occupation Statute. *See* Germany: Federal Republic.

Oil industry development discussions between U.S.-Mexico, 466.

Olympic games, 1956 (Public Law 22, 81st Cong.), U.S. extends invitation, text, 453.

Opal, Chester H., recall requested by Poland, 432.

Organization of American States (OAS):

Costa Rican-Nicaraguan incident, settlement of, 707.

Daniels, Paul C., U. S. Ambassador to OAS, 735.

Dependent territories meeting, American Committee on, 319.

Discussed by Willard F. Barker, 61.

Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). *See* European Economic Cooperation.

Overholser, Winfred, M.D., article on the international congress on mental health, 166.

Pacific Islands, Territory of:

Discussed in U.N., 317.

Pacific Islands, Territory of—Continued

Relation of strategic trust areas to the Security Council, statement by W. R. Austin, 309.

U.S. annual report transmitted to U.N., 253, 293, 317.

Pacific pact, untimely; statement by Secretary Acheson, 696.

Pakistan:

Kashmir-Jammu dispute:

Admiral Nimitz named plebiscite administrator, 382, 419.

Discussed, 41, 74, 318, 519, 750.

Settlement by acceptance of plebiscite:

U.S. (Lovett) message of approval, 114.

India (Nehru) reply of acknowledgment, 114.

Pakistan (Khan), reply of acknowledgment, 115.

Palestine:

Palestine situation:

Conciliation Committee (Security Council):

Ethridge, Mark, appointment as U.S. representative, 316.

Report of chairman (Moe), 102.

Discussed in U.N., 41, 105, 136, 148, 161, 228, 254, 282, 296, 318, 362, 445, 780.

Egyptian-Israel armistice: statement by W. R. Austin, 312; statement by President Truman, 302.

Israel-Lebanon armistice (Mar. 23), signature, 383. Security Council resolution (Dec. 29, 1948), cease-fire, 102.

Refugee problems. *See* Refugees and displaced persons.

Panama:

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Air transport agreement with U.S., signature, 466.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

Yellow fever, U.S. aid, 149.

Pan American Day, address by Secretary Acheson, 564.

Pan American Railway Congress Association, U.S. National Commission, appointment of members, aims, 818.

Pan American Union. *See* Organization of American States.

Pandit, Vijaya Lakshmi, credentials as Indian Ambassador to U.S., 698.

Paraguay, U.S. resumes diplomatic relations, 538.

Passports. *See* Visas.

Patent applications in Japan, time extended, 502.

Patterson, Jr., Richard C., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, 332.

Peace, essential elements of lasting; address by President Truman at Little Rock, Ark., 771.

Pearson, L. B., Canada:

North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 473.

U.S. Ambassador (Steinhardt), note on establishment of U.S.-Canadian Industrialization Mobilization Committee, 537.

Penal and Penitentiary Commission, International, meeting of, 143.

Perkins, George W., nominated as Assistant Secretary, 734.

Peril point reports of U.S. Tariff Commission for trade agreements program, 267.

Peru:

Ambassador to U.S. (Berckemeyer), credentials, 150.

Cultural leader visits U.S., 365.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Visiting professor from U.S., 523.

Peurifoy, John E.:

Appointed as Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, 734.

U.S. foreign policy and North Atlantic pact, address before DAR, Farmville, N.C., 633.

Philippines:

Japanese reparation removals, U.S. repudiates Philippine and Chinese complaint, 831.

Rehabilitation Act of 1946:

Training of nationals in U.S. agencies, 213, 439.

U.S. policy of Japanese reparations, 832.

Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 84, 396.

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

U.S. aid, 110, 439.

U.S. Ambassador (Cowen), appointment, 332.

Photogrammetry congress and exhibition, 6th international, report by Oliver S. Reading, 255.

Phyto-Sanitary conference, U.S. observer to, 622.

Pocaterra, Don José Rafael, credentials as Venezuelan Ambassador to U.S., 698.

Point 4 Program (*See also* Technical assistance):

Discussed by:

Allen, George V., 802.

Bohlen, Charles E., 159.

Briggs, Ambassador, 753.

Canaday, W. M., 814.

Chapin, Selden, 823.

Daniels, Paul C., 461.

Jessup, Philip C., 487.

National organizations and State Department officials, 398.

Sandifer, Durward V., 259.

Thorp, Willard L., 283.

U.S. Commissioners on Caribbean Commission, 621, 816.

Expanded educational program advocated by U.S. Advisory Commission, 263.

Goals and practical problems, address by John R. Steelman, 760.

Point 4 and its relation to existing technical assistance programs, article by Ruth S. Donahue, 211.

Statements and remarks:

Acheson, Secretary, 155, 695.

Thorp, Willard L., 283, 568.

Webb, Acting Secretary, 774.

Text from inaugural address, 125, 156, 283.

World response; VOA interview with Willard Thorp, text, 774.

Poland:

Recall of Chester H. Opal, American attaché, requested, 432.

U.S. Ambassador (Gallman), appointment, 332.

Polk, George, U.S. correspondent, trial for his murder held in Greece, 327.

Portugal:

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.

Portugal—Continued

Treaties, agreements, etc.—Continued

Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.

Potatoes, Cuba grants renegotiation of certain tariff concessions on, 803.

Potsdam Declaration (1945):

Economic decentralization of Germany, establishment of principle, 126.

Korean freedom, 782.

Punishment of war criminals, 570.

U.S. policy in Japanese repatriation removals, 667, 831.

President, U.S. *See* Truman, Harry, S.

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, elevation of U.S. legation to embassy, 117, 435.

Prisoners of war:

German repatriation:

CFM repatriation agreement (1947), 78.

Exchange of U.S. and U.S.S.R. notes, 389.

U.S. note to U.S.S.R., 77.

Soviet refusal to fulfill commitments, U.S.S.R. note, 824.

Japanese repatriation, U.S. request for data; text of U.S. note (Sebald) to U.S.S.R. (Derevyanko), 635.

U.S.-Italy agreement (Jan. 14), 116.

Proclamations, Presidential:

Fisheries, high seas, protection of (1945), 71.

Flaxseed scarcity terminated, 803.

National Freedom Day, 174.

Supplement on trade agreements (1947, 1948) with Cuba, 435.

Suspension of tonnage duties:

Israel, 734.

Union of South Africa, 734.

Tariffs and trade, general agreement on (1947), U.S. concessions to Chile, 363.

World trade week, 1949; text, 523.

Property:

Czechoslovakia, property restitution in, 632.

Germany:

Absentee-owned property, returned, 501.

Nazi-forced transfers, jurisdiction of U.S. courts on suits for, 592.

Relinquishment of control over certain government property, 333.

Japan:

Land claiming procedures, 571.

Looted property claims, procedure for filing, 433.

Singapore and Malaya, war damages in, 87.

Protection of U.S. nationals and property:

American activities continue in Shanghai despite Communist fighting, 765.

China, evacuation warnings to U. S. citizens, 28; tables, 29; 571, 607.

Fisheries, high seas, 71.

ITO charter, provision for security, 39.

Lombardo agreement (1947), U.S.-Italy, Italian commitments, 629.

Peace treaties (1947), provisions for claims, 628.

Procedures for filing claims:

Czechoslovakia, property-restitution in, 632.

Japan, looted property in, 433.

Singapore and Malaya, war damages in, 87.

Protection of U.S. nationals and property—Continued

U.S. considers Rumanian nationalization law discrimination against American nationals; text of U.S. note, 391.

Publications:

Economic Report of President released; excerpt, 79.

Economic Survey of Europe in 1948, discussed, 664.

"Hoover report," 333.

International Conference on Military Trials, released, 257.

Joint Brazil-U.S. Technical Commission report, 363, 435.

Lists:

Congress, U.S., 118, 206, 331, 366, 399, 539, 600, 615.

ECOSOC documents, 17.

Indonesian situation, U.N. documents on, 252.

State Department, 31, 87, 119, 151, 167, 206, 303, 334, 366, 399, 435, 467, 539, 607, 671, 703, 735, 767.

United Nations, 17, 23, 133, 252, 291, 312, 381, 419, 444, 517, 578, 656, 676, 715, 749, 775.

North Atlantic Treaty (Sen. doc. 48), 600.

Technical Assistance for Economic Development, released by U.N., 265.

Territorial Papers of the United States, vol. XVI (III.), released, 31.

U.S. Military Assistance Program, reprint, 643.

United States Treaty Developments, 639.

U.S.S.R.—U.S. exchange of publications discussed, 413.

West Indian Conference, report of 3d session of Caribbean Commission, 467.

Yearbook of Human Rights, 185, 262.

Puerto Rico, shipping facilities, improvement of, 622.

Radioactive materials. *See* Isotopes.

Radio Conference, Administrative (ITU), U.S. delegation, 659.

Radio navigation aids, long range, ITU Special Administrative Conference on; agenda and U.S. delegation, 106.

Radio:

Copenhagen Plan for European broadcasting, 190.

European Broadcasting Conference, report by Robert R. Burton, 187.

Voice of America. *See* Voice of America.

Radiol isotopes, foreign distribution of, 727.

Rasmussen, Gustav, Denmark, North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 474.

Reading, Oliver S., report on 6th international congress and exposition of photogrammetry, 255.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements. *See* Trade Agreements.

Reciprocity Information, (U.S.) Committee for, 169, 267, 520, 766, 803.

Reconstruction and Development, International Bank:

Discussed by John J. McCoy (president), 105.

Foreign investments, 374.

Function of, 286.

Relations with ITO, 36, 606.

Surveys, 373.

Refugee Organization, International (IRO):

Assistance to political refugees from Eastern Europe; statement by Secretary Acheson, 685.

Discussed in U.N., 7, 162, 295, 446, 519, 719.

Refugee Organization, International (IRO)—Continued
Executive Committee:

Fourth meeting, U.S. delegation, 426.

Second meeting, 107.

Third meeting, report by George L. Warren, 256.

General Assembly resolution, refugees and displaced persons (May 16), 747.

General Council, second session:

Report, 618.

U.S. delegation, 426.

Resettlement program problems; remarks by Walter M. Kotschnig, 307.

Soviet opposition, 7.

Refugees and displaced persons:

General Assembly resolution (May 16) discriminations against immigrating labor, text, 748; Refugees and displaced persons (May 16), text, 747.

Hungarian refugees, U. S. refuses extradition from U.S. zone in Germany; Hungarian note, text, 197.

Refugee problems in Palestine:

American Middle East Relief program, contribution to world peace, 301.

Congress authorizes special contribution (S. J. Res. 36), text, 235.

Discussed in U.N., 136, 254, 318, 362, 383, 445.

Presentation of U.S. contribution, 517.

Rusk, Dean, statement before Congress, 237.

U.S. aid, 202, 419.

Soviet repatriation mission in Germany:

Discussed by Walter Kotschnig, 307.

U.S. requests withdrawal, exchange of notes, 320.

Renville agreement. *See* Indonesian situation.

Reorganization procedure, recommendations; President Truman's message to Congress, text, 140.

Reparation removals, U.S. repudiates Philippine and Chinese complaint on Japanese, 831.

Reparations and peace settlement, international, discussed by Jack Tate, 627.

Resources, U.N. Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of, 446.

Repatriation. *See* Prisoners of war; Refugees and displaced persons.

Residual and maritime claims, agreements, U.S. and France, 392.

Rheumatic diseases, 7th International Congress, U.S. delegation, 693.

Rice, Stuart A., confirmed as U.S. representative on Statistical Commission (ECOSOC), 316.

Rio treaty (1947):

Comparison with North Atlantic Treaty, 345.

Costa Rican-Nicaraguan incident; effective application of, 461, 707.

Discussed by:

Acheson, Secretary, 394, 532, 564.

Barber, Willard F., 61.

Daniels, Paul C., 460.

Jessup, Phillip C., 489.

Senate doc. 48, 600.

Transmittal of copies to U.N. by Secretary Lleras, 316.

Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D., appointed as U.S. representative to General Assembly, 316.

Ruanda-Urundi. *See* Trusteeship and Trusteeship Council.

Rubber Study Group, 6th meeting, 521; U.S. delegation, 398.

Ruhr, International Authority for:

Discussed by Secretary Acheson, 500, 525, 586.

Establishment:

Administrative divisions, map, 45.

Agreement, signatures, 592.

Communiqué on six-power meetings. (Dec. 28, 1948), 43.

Text of draft agreement, 46.

Jackson, Wayne G., appointed acting U.S. representative to meetings, 693.

Rumania:

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

Peace treaty (1947):

Human rights. *See* Human rights: Violations of. Reparations and peace settlements, 627.

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

U.S. considers Rumanian nationalization law discrimination against American nationals; text of U.S. note, 391.

Rusk, Dean:

Appointments:

Assistant Secretary of State, 271.

U.S. alternate to General Assembly, 316.

Palestine refugees, assistance to; statement, 237.

Russell, Francis, H., address on function of public-opinion analysis in foreign policy before Conference on Attitude and Opinion Research, University of Iowa, Iowa City, 275.

Safety of life at sea, international convention (1948), transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.

Salmon Commission, International Pacific (U.S.-Canada), 69.

Saltzman, Charles E., resignation as Assistant Secretary of State, 735.

Samoa, Western. *See* Trusteeship and Trusteeship Council.

Sandifer, Durward V., address on human rights before National Citizens Conference on Civil Liberties, Washington, D.C., 258.

Sanitary Institute Health Congress, Royal; U.S. delegation, 692.

Satterthwaite, Joseph C., Near East Relief contribution to world peace, excerpts from address before American Middle East Relief, Inc., New York City, 301.

Satterthwaite, Livingston, designation in State Department, 150.

Saudi Arabia:

Ambassador to U.S. (Asad Al-Faqlh), credentials, 328.

U.S. Ambassador (Childs), appointment, 332.

U.S. and Jidda legations, elevations to embassies, 151.

Sayre, Francis B.:

Appointed as U.S. alternate representative to General Assembly, 316.

Present international outlook, address before Joint Council for International Cooperation, Boston, 144.

Scholarships and fellowships. *See* Educational exchange program.

Schuman, Robert, France, North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 474.

Schweizer, Albert C., article on public opinion: freedom of thought in Bavaria, 354.

Science Abstracting, International Conference on, U.S. delegation, purposes, 817.

Scotten, Robert M., appointed as U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand, 332.

Security Council (U.N.):

- Activities of 1948, 103.
- Berlin blockade. *See* Germany.
- Court. *See* Justice, International Court of.
- Indonesian situation. *See* Indonesian situation.
- Indonesian resolution; supported, W. R. Austin, 379.
- Israeli's application for membership; supported, W. R. Austin, 311.
- Membership for 1948, 103.
- Palestine situation. *See* Palestine situation.
- Disarmament. *See* Arms and armed forces.
- Resolutions:
 - Functions, strategic areas under trusteeship (Mar. 7), text, 315.
 - Indonesia, cease-fire (Aug. 1, 1947), 24.
 - Indonesian cease-fire and release of prisoners (Dec. 24, 1948), 82, 91.
 - Indonesian interim government (Jan. 28), text, 250.
 - Palestine situation (Dec. 29, 1948), text, 102.
 - Voting problem, four-power draft (Nov. 26, 1948), text, 99.
 - Strategic trust areas relation to Security Council, statement by W. R. Austin, 309.
 - Trieste. *See* Trieste, Free Territory of.
 - Veto. *See* Veto.
- Secretary of State. *See* Acheson, Dean G. and Marshall, George C.
- Shannon, Ireland, closing of U.S. consulate, 117.
- Shipping facilities in Puerto Rico, improvement of, 622.
- Siam. *See* Thailand.
- Simsarian, James, address on U.N. action on human rights in 1948 before American Political Science Association, Chicago, 18.
- Singapore, claims for war damage to American property, procedure for filing, 87.
- Slavery, General Assembly resolution (May 16), 748.
- Smith, Donald W., designation in State Department, 150.
- Smith, Kingsbury, Secretary Acheson's comments on questions submitted to Joseph Stalin, 192.
- Smith-Mundt act (1948), explained, 439.
- Smith, Paul A., Rear Admiral, report on ICAO conference on air navigation services in Iceland, 164.
- Smith, Walter Bedell, resignation as Ambassador to U.S.S.R., 467.
- Social Commission (ECOSOC), 4, 7, 11, 98, 143, 185, 295, 307, 316, 718, 749.
- Spaak, Paul-Henri, Belgium, North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 472.

Spain:

- ECOSOC resolution: international nongovernmental organizations having members in Spain (Feb. 14), text, 362.
- Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signed, 319.
- Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
- Spanish question:
 - Discussed in U.N., 584, 616, 657.

Spain—Continued

Spanish question—Continued

- General Assembly resolution (May 7), 653; resolutions, 749.
- U.S. policy, statements by:
 - Acheson, Secretary, 660.
 - Atherton, Ray, 686.
- Stabler, Wells, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Transjordan, 332.
- State, Department of:
 - Appointments:
 - Acheson, Dean G., as Secretary, 150.
 - Battle, Lucius D., as Assistant to Secretary, 398.
 - Berkner, Lloyd V., as MAP Director, 466.
 - Carter, Maj. Gen. M. S., as MAP Assistant, 327.
 - Gross, Ernest A., as Assistant Secretary, 334.
 - Howard, John B., as Special Assistant to Secretary, 767.
 - Rusk, Dean, as Assistant Secretary, 271.
 - Webb, James E., as Under Secretary, 174.
 - Consular services for German nationals, interim office, 575.
 - Foreign Liquidation Commission (FLC) terminated, 503.
 - Foreign Service. *See* Foreign Service.
 - German and Austrian Affairs, Office of, establishment, 330.
 - Military Assistance Program (MAP), Authority for, 649.
 - Nominations for Assistant Secretaries (Butterworth, Hickerson, McGhee, Miller, Perkins), 734.
 - Relinquishment of control over certain property of former German government, 333.
 - Reorganization:
 - Administrative area, 702.
 - Assistant Secretaries, provisions for 10 under new law, 734.
 - Authorization by Congress (Public Law 73, 81st Cong.), 835.
 - "Hoover" report (*Foreign Affairs*, House doc. 79, 81st Cong.) released, 333.
 - Legislation requested by President in message to Congress, text, 333.
 - Resignations:
 - Lovett, Robert A. as Under Secretary, 86.
 - Marshall, George C. as Secretary, 86.
 - Norton, Garrison as Assistant Secretary, 271.
 - Saltzman, Charles E. as Assistant Secretary, 735.
 - Visa Division to issue permits to aliens, designation of officers in, 365.
- State of Union message to Congress by President Truman, 75.
- Strategic trust areas under trusteeship, Security Council resolution of functions regarding (Mar. 7), text, 315.
- Steel, copper, and aluminum, probable impact on military assistance program on, 650.
- Steelman, John R., goals and practical problems of Point 4 Program, address before Executives Club, Chicago, 760.
- Steinhardt, Laurence A.:
 - Appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Canada, 332.
 - Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs (Pearson) Industrialization Mobilization Committee, 537.

Stepinac, Archbishop, trial of; House Concurrent Resolution 19, 231.

Stikker, Dirk U. (Netherlands Prime Minister) :

North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, remarks, 477.

U.S.-Netherlands problems, discussion of; joint statement with Secretary Acheson, 458.

Stinebower, Leroy D., infringement of trade-union rights, statement before ECOSOC, 358.

St. Laurent, Louis (Prime Minister of Canada) to visit U.S., 171.

Stuart, Ambassador J. Leighton (China), instructed to report to Washington, 607.

Sugar, international agreement (Aug. 31, 1948) regarding regulation of production and marketing of, transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.

Surplus war property, disposal (*See also* Educational exchange program) :

Agreement, U.S. and China (1946) ; discussion by John M. Cabot, 180.

Combat matériel, militarized and nondemilitarized, transfer of, tables, 119.

Foreign Liquidation Commission terminated, 503.

Marshall Island, bids invited for surplus war scrap in, 116; sale, 803.

Suva, Fiji Islands, U.S. consulate closing, 150.

Sweden :

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Technicians to visit U.S. under ECA, 328.

Treaties, agreements, etc. :

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.

Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 604.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

Swiss-Allied Accord (1946) :

Joint communiqué (U.S., U.K., France, Switzerland) on major issues, 819.

Quadrupartite conference discussion, 659.

Switzerland :

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Treaties, agreements, etc. :

Swiss-Allied Accord. *See* Swiss-Allied Accord.

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

Syria :

Palestine situation. *See* Palestine.

U. S. recognition of new government; text of note, 637.

Tanganyika. *See* Trusteeship and Trusteeship Council.

Tariff Commission, U.S., 168, 267.

Tariffs and trade, general agreement on (GATT, 1947) :

Contracting parties to, 3d session :

Message from Secretary Acheson, 520.

U.S. delegation, 520.

Progress in negotiations, 819.

Trade negotiations discussed, 750.

Discussed by :

Burns, Norman, 217.

Coppock, Joseph D., 139.

Thorp, Willard L., 168.

Truman, President, 80.

Renegotiations of certain tariff concessions with :

Chile, 363.

Cuba, 766, 803.

Tariffs and trade, etc.—Continued

Negotiations for purposes of accession by :

Colombia, 169, 520.

Denmark, 169, 520.

Dominican Republic, 169, 520.

Finland, 169, 520.

Greece, 169, 520.

Haiti, 169, 520.

Italy, 169, 520.

Liberia, 169, 520.

Nicaragua, 169, 520.

Sweden, 169, 520.

Uruguay, 169, 520.

Proclamations putting into effect for :

Chile, 363.

Cuba, supplement, 435.

Relationship with ITO, 36.

Trade Agreements Act, request for extension to obtain benefits of GATT, 80.

U.S. Tariff Commission participation in, 268.

Tate, Jack B. :

Designation in State Department, 150.

Jurisdiction of U.S. courts on suits for identifiable property involved in Nazi-forced transfers; text of letter, 592.

Reclamations and peace settlements, international; address before American Society of International Law, in Washington, D. C., 627.

Taxation. *See* Double taxation.

Technical assistance (*See also* Educational exchange program; European Recovery Program; Point 4 Program) :

Aid to U.S.S.R., 404.

Anglo-American Council of Productivity, 213.

Caribbean area, 814.

Economic development abroad, America's role in; article by Wilfred Malenbaum, 371.

ECOSOC resolutions :

Economic development of underdeveloped countries (Mar. 4), text, 360.

Technical assistance for economic development (Mar. 4), text, 360.

Inter-American programs discussed by Paul C. Daniels, 460.

Institute of Inter-American Affairs cooperative programs, 212, 329, 462, 754, 795.

Joint Brazil-U.S. Technical Commission report, 363, 435, 694.

Technical Assistance for Economic Development, U.N. release, 265.

U.N. first international program, 13, 718.

Technical and scientific information, Japanese, extension of FEC policies, 833.

Technical Commission, Joint Brazil-U.S., report, 363, 435, 604.

Telecommunication Union, International (ITU) :

Radio Conference, Administrative, U.S. delegation, 659.

Standard Loran, Administrative conference; agenda and U.S. delegation, 106.

Telegraph regulations, international; U.S. proposals, 428.

Telecommunication Union, International (ITU)—Con.

Telegraph regulations, preparatory meeting on:

U.S. to send delegation, 30.

U.S. delegation, 106.

Telephone and Telegraph Conference, International Administrative, preparatory meeting, 426; U.S. delegation, 658.

U.S. protest of Soviet jamming. VOA, 638.

Telegraph conferences and regulations, international. *See* Telecommunication.

Telephone and Telegraph Conference, International Administrative (ITU), 426, 658.

Temperature Scale, International, discussion of, 447.

Territorial Papers of the United States, vol. XVI (Ill.), released, 31.

Thailand, Siam changed to Thailand; communiqué, 765.

Thorp, Willard L.:

Addresses:

International economic picture, at the Mississippi Valley World Trade Conference, New Orleans, 566.

Iron Curtains, at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 797.

U.N., significant developments in, Association of American Colleges, New York City, 95.

Appointment as U.S. alternate representative to General Assembly, 316.

Point 4 Program, VOA interview, 774.

Statements:

American recovery policy, reply to criticism of, 313.

Economic development and technical cooperation in ECOSOC, 283.

Inter-American Affairs, Institute of, accomplishments, 795.

Tariff Commission, role in trade agreements program, 267.

Trade Agreements Extension Act, need for, 168.

U.N. study on U.S.S.R. slave labor requested, 248.

Wheat Agreement, International, significance of, 699.

World economic situation, 288.

Tin-mining areas, labor strikes in Bolivia; statement by Acting Secretary Webb, 764.

Tin Study Group International, 4th meeting, U.S. delegation, 816.

Tobin, Irwin M., article on 3d session, Permanent Migration Committee (ILO), 421.

Togoland, British and French. *See* Trusteeship and Trusteeship Council.

Tonnage duties, suspension of, proclaimed with: Israel, 734.

Union of South Africa, 734.

Tourist development, 224, 814.

Trade (*See also* Tariffs and Trade):

Economic growth through trade; excerpt from the *Economic Report of the President*, 79.

Imports, U.S. government assistance in developing; address by Joseph D. Coppock, 137.

World trade week, 1949; proclamation by President Truman, 523.

Trade Agreements Acts:

Argentina (1941) and Uruguay (1942) agreements effect restored on flaxseed by Presidential proclamation, 803.

Trade Agreements Acts—Continued

Extension requested by President Truman, text of letter to Congressional Committees, 80.

Discussed by:

Burns, Norman, 217.

Coppock, Joseph D., 139.

ITO relationship with, 36.

Need for renewal, statement by W. L. Thorp before House Ways and Means Committee, 168.

U.S. Tariff Commission participation, statement by Assistant Secretary Thorp before Senate Committee on Finance, 267.

Trade Organization, International (ITO):

American farmer and ITO charter discussed by Norman Burns, 215.

Analyzed, 35.

Discussed by:

Coppock, Joseph D., 139.

Thorp, W. L., 170.

Economic policy and ITO charter, address by Secretary Acheson, 623.

GATT. *See* Tariffs and Trade, General Agreement on Trade union rights:

ECOSOC resolution (Mar. 17), freedom of association, text, 490.

General Assembly resolution (May 13), text, 748.

Infringement of; statement by Leroy D. Stinebower, 358.

Transjordan. *See* Jordan.

Transportation system, U.S. completion of Greek, 826.

Transportation tax in Caribbean area, removal of, discussed, 622.

Travelers in Germany, to use *deutsche* marks, 807.

Treaties, agreements, etc:

Agricultural workers agreement with Mexico (Feb. 21, 1948), discussions for revision, 116.

Aid agreements and treaties with China discussed by John M. Cabot, 180.

Aviation:

Aircraft, convention (1948) on international recognition of rights in, 118.

Air force mission agreement, U.S. and Haiti, signed 87.

Air Navigation Services in Iceland, agreement (1948), ICAO Council and Iceland, 164.

Air transport agreement, U.S. with:

Bolivia, signature, 62.

Canada, signature, 766.

Finland, signature, 466.

Panama, signature, 466.

Berlin, removal of restrictions; letter and communiqué from tripartite representatives (Chauvel, Cadogan, Austin) to U.N. Secretary-General, texts, 631.

Bizonal (Germany) fusion agreement (1946, rev. 1947), extension of; text of U.S. note to U.K., 76.

Bogotá economic agreement (1948), 462.

Brussels treaty. *See* Brussels treaty.

Canada:

Air transport agreement with U.S., signature, 766.

Aircraft agreement, emergency; exchange of U.S. (Webb) and Canadian (Wrong) notes, 200.

Treaties, agreements, etc.—Continued

Canada—Continued

- Boundary Waters Treaty (1909), air pollution study on Detroit River asked; letter (Lovett) to International Joint Commission, 115.
- Great Lakes Fisheries (1946), signature, 70.
- Halibut Commission, Joint (1937), 69.
- Industrialization Mobilization Committee:
 - Establishment by exchange of U.S. (Steinhardt) and Canadian (Pearson) notes, 537.
 - U.S. delegation to first meeting, 725.
- Niagara River diversion of waters (1948); exchange of U.S. (Lovett) and Canadian (Wrong) notes, 85.
- Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention, signature, 319.
- Pacific Salmon Commission, International (1930), 69.
- Wartime claims and accounts settlement; exchange of U.S. (Acheson) and Canadian (Wrong) notes, 397.
- Whaling, International convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.
- CMF agreement on Korea (1945), 784.
- Chapultepec, Act of (1945), 61, 460.
- China Bulk Sale Agreement (1946), Marshall Islands scrap material, 803.
- Commodity agreements under ITO charter, discussed, 218.
- Consular convention, (U.S.-U.K.) signed, 269.
- Copenhagen Plan for European broadcasting, 190.
- Dominican-Haitian declaration on peaceful settlement of differences, 833.
- Double taxation, U.S. and—
 - Brazil, joint study, 830.
 - Colombia, discussions, 830.
 - Norway, signature, 830.
 - U.K. (1945), extension expected, 270.
- Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement signed; statements by:
 - Austin, W. R., 312.
 - Truman, President, 302.
- Germany, tripartite (U.S.-U.K.-France) agreements. *See* Germany.
- ILO conventions:
 - Migration for employment, discussion, 424.
 - Wage and work statistics in principal mining and manufacturing industries (1938) transmitted to Senate, 150.
- Inter-American treaty of reciprocal assistance (1947). *See* Rio treaty.
- Lend-lease, settlement of, U.S. with Ethiopia, 733.
- Lombardo agreement, U.S.-Italy (1947), 629.
- Meteorological convention, world:
 - Transmittal to Senate, 118.
 - U.S. ratification, 622.
- Military mission, U.S. and Colombia, signature, 303.
- Military Security Board in Germany, London agreement (1948) establishing, 195.
- Narcotics protocol (1948) transmitted to Senate by President, 830.
- Naval mission agreement, U.S. and Haiti, 637.

Treaties, agreements, etc.—Continued

- Netherlands and Indonesian Republic, preliminary agreement; letter from Netherlands (Hurgronje) to President of Security Council, text, 653; U.S. approval, 654.
- North Atlantic Fisheries convention:
 - Message of transmittal to Senate from President, 765.
 - Signatures, 319.
- North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.
- Peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Rumania (1947):
 - International reparations, 627.
 - Trieste provision (Italy) unworkable, 292.
 - Violations of human rights. *See* Human rights.
- Peace treaty, Austria requests resumption of negotiations, 52.
- Potsdam Declaration. *See* Potsdam Declaration.
- Prisoners of war agreement, U.S.-Italy, under Geneva prisoners of war convention (1929), 116.
- Reciprocal Assistance, treaty of (1947). *See* Rio treaty.
- Repatriation of German prisoners, CFM agreement (1947), Soviet failure to notify other powers of their action; text of U.S. note, 77, 78.
- Residual and maritime claims, agreements with France, 392.
- Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.
- Safety of life at sea, international convention for (June 10, 1948), transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.
- Sino-Soviet treaty of 1945 discussed by John M. Cabot, 182.
- Sugar, international agreement (1948) regarding regulation of production and marketing, transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.
- Surplus war property disposal agreements under Fulbright Act. *See* Educational exchange programs.
- Surplus war property agreements, U.S.-China (1946), discussed by John M. Cabot, 180.
- Swiss-Allied Accord (1946). *See* Swiss-Allied Accord.
- Tariffs and trade, general agreement on. *See* Tariffs and trade.
- Trade Agreements Act (1947), request for extension; text of President's letter to chairman of Congressional Committees, 80.
- Transmission of News and Right of Correction, Convention on International:
 - General Assembly resolution (May 13), text, 682.
 - Statement recommending adoption by General Assembly by Erwin D. Canham, 678.
 - Text of convention, 682.
- Tuna, U.S.-Costa Rican convention for scientific investigation of:
 - Discussions, 692.
 - Signature, 766.
- Tuna resources, U.S.-Mexican convention, for investigation of:
 - Signature, 70, 174.
 - Transmittal to Senate, 463.
- United States Treaty Developments, released, 639.
- U.S.-Brazil cultural treaty, negotiation of, approved by Presidents Truman and Dutra; joint statement, 695.

Treaties, agreements, etc.—Continued

- Western Union. *See* Brussels treaty.
- Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st international meeting, 692.
- Wheat Agreement, International:
 - Article by Edward G. Cale, 507.
 - Significance to American farmer, statement by Charles F. Brannan, 449.
 - Transmittal to Senate, 619.
- Women, Inter-American convention (1948) on granting of political rights to, transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.
- Treaty Developments, United States*, released, 639.
- Trials, International Conference on Military*, released, 257.
- Trieste, Free Territory of:
 - Discussed in U.N., 227, 253, 617.
 - Economic recovery, achievements; statement by Secretary Acheson, text, 632.
 - Peace treaty with Italy, Trieste provision not workable, 292.
- Tripartite (U.S.-U.K.-France) agreements for Western Germany. *See* Germany: Tripartite agreements.
- Tripolitania. *See* Italy: Former colonies.
- Truman, Harry S.:
 - Addresses:
 - Essentials elements of lasting peace in Little Rock, Ark., 771.
 - Inaugural address, 123.
 - Brazilian president (Dutra), joint statements on:
 - Brazilian economic development and social progress, 694.
 - U.S.-Brazil cultural treaty negotiations, 695.
 - Correspondence:
 - British Prime Minister (Attlee), reply to ECA anniversary message, 536.
 - Chairman (George, Doughton) of Congressional Committees requesting extension of trade agreements act (1947), 80.
 - Irish president (Kelly), congratulations, 571.
 - Israeli president (Weizmann), congratulations, 271.
 - Secretary of State (Marshall) accepting resignation, 86.
 - Secretary of State (Acheson), congratulatory telegram on North Atlantic pact address, 388.
 - Under Secretary of State (Lovett) accepting resignation, 86.
 - ECA anniversary, text of message from Prime Minister Attlee, 455.
 - Economic Report of President* released; excerpt, 79.
 - Executive orders. *See* Executive orders.
 - India Prime Minister (Nehru) accepts invitation to visit U.S., 671.
 - ITO charter memorandum from Secretary Acheson, text, 602.
 - Messages to Congress. *See* Congress: Messages from President Truman.
 - North Atlantic Treaty report transmitted by Secretary Acheson, 532.
 - Proclamations. *See* Proclamations, Presidential.
 - Statements:
 - Brazilian president (Dutra), visit of, 694.
 - Egyptian-Israeli armistice, 302.

Truman, Harry S.—Continued

- Statements—Continued
 - General Clay, resignation as Military Governor in Germany, 632.
 - Greece, work and victory demonstration in, 433.
 - Iran, VOA inauguration, 431.
 - Israeli Ambassador (Elath), presentation of credentials, 538.
 - Korean Ambassador (Chang), presentation of credentials, 434.
 - Mindszenty, Cardinal, trial of, 230.
 - North Atlantic Treaty signing ceremony, 481.
 - Palestine refugee relief, after signing bill authorizing U.S. contribution, 419.
 - U.S. participation in U.N. (1948), report to Congress, 716.
- Trusteeship:
 - U.S. reply to Soviet attitude toward Italian colonies; statement by John Foster Dulles, 581.
 - U.S. views on former Italian colonies; statement by John Foster Dulles, 484.
- Trusteeship Council:
 - Discussed in U.N., 136, 161, 184, 296, 317, 362, 383.
 - Italian colonies, former. *See* Italy: Former colonies.
 - Resolutions adopted in 4th session, 614.
 - Strategic areas under trusteeship, Security Council resolution (Mar. 7), functions on, text, 315.
 - Strategic trust areas, relation to the Security Council; statement by W. R. Austin, 309.
 - U.S. report on trust territory of Pacific Islands transmitted to U.N., 253, 293.
- Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*, summary of U.S. report, 294.
- Trypanosomiasis:
 - International Committee on, research meeting, 229.
 - Research on, 722.
- Tsetse, international cooperation against; article by Frederick J. Brady, M.D., 722.
- Tuna, conference on scientific investigation, U.S.-Costa Rica:
 - Meetings for discussion, U.S. delegation, 692.
 - Signature, 766.
- Tuna Resources, U.S.-Mexico convention for scientific investigation of:
 - Discussions, 70.
 - Signature, 174.
 - Transmittal to Senate, 463.
- Turkey:
 - Greek-Turkish Aid Program, 55.
 - Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
 - U.S. Ambassador (Wadsworth), appointment, 332.
 - U.S. military aid requested, discussed, 648.
 - Wadsworth, George, appointed as Chief of American Mission for Aid to Turkey, 332.
- United Kingdom:
 - American antitrust laws study by British Commission, 637.
 - Anglo-American Council of Productivity, example of ECA technical assistance, 213.
 - Attitude toward film quotas; letter from Acting Secretary Webb to Mr. Johnston, president of Motion Picture Association, text, 825.

United Kingdom—Continued

- Attlee, Prime Minister, ECA anniversary message to President Truman, 455; President Truman's reply, 536.
- Berlin blockade. *See* Germany.
- British recovery; statement by Secretary Acheson, 300.
- Caribbean Commission, 8th meeting, 816.
- Greek situation. *See* Greece.
- Military Security Board. *See* Germany.
- Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.
- Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congress, U.S. delegation, 692.
- Scholarships and/or fellowships under Fulbright Act, 84, 417.
- Soviet jamming of VOA, BBC action, 638.
- Treaties, agreements, etc.:
Consular convention with U.S., signature, 269.
Double taxation convention with U.S. extension expected, 270.
North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.
Northwest Atlantic fisheries convention signature, 319.
Ruhr, International Authority for. *See* Ruhr.
Statute for Council of Europe, signature, 664.
Swiss-Allied Accord. *See* Swiss-Allied Accord.
Tripartite (U.K.-U.S.-France) agreements. *See* Germany.
Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.
World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.
- Trieste, Anglo-American cooperation for economic recovery in, 632.
- U.K. *vs* Albania (Corfu Channel case); International Court of Justice opinion, 491, 516.
- Uranium production, discussions by U.S., U.K., and South Africa, 830.
- Warships not to be sent to Antarctica during 1948-49, 149.
- #### United Nations:
- Armaments, Conventional, Commission for. *See* Armaments.
- Arms and armed forces. *See* Arms.
- Atomic energy. *See* Atomic energy.
- Berlin blockade. *See* Germany: Berlin blockade.
- Children's Emergency Fund, U.N. International (UNICEF), 12, 382.
- Children, United Nations Appeal for (UNAC), 12, 382, 515.
- Civil service, development discussed by Willard L. Thorp, 97.
- Court. *See* Justice, International Court of.
- Developments, address by Willard L. Thorp, 95.
- Documents, listed, 17, 23, 133, 252, 291, 312, 381, 419, 444, 517, 578, 656, 676, 715, 749, 775.
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). *See* Economic and Social Council.
- General Assembly. *See* General Assembly.
- Geneva, General Act (1928), aid in dispute settlement, 579.
- Greek situation. *See* Greece.
- Gubichev, Valentin A., Soviet charges on arrest rejected by U.S., 636.

United Nations—Continued

- Headquarters:
Construction, 161.
Cornerstone ceremony, 254.
Human Rights, Commission on. *See* Human Rights.
Human rights, violation of. *See* Human rights.
Indonesian situation. *See* Indonesian situation.
Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, transmission of copies; letter to Secretary-General from Secretary Lleras, 316.
Interim Committee. *See* Interim Committee.
International security, through Atlantic pact and; partial text of address by Philip C. Jessup, 278.
Meetings, calendar of international, 42, 163, 297, 420, 562, 720.
Membership:
Admission of Israel (May 11), 296, 688.
Membership applications:
Israel, 311, 492, 584, 616, 655.
Korea, 227, 253.
Nepal, 690.
Reconsideration of old applications, 780, 812.
Meteorological Organization, World. *See* Meteorological Organization, World.
North Atlantic Treaty. *See* North Atlantic Treaty.
Palestine situation. *See* Palestine situation.
Paris assembly, achievements of, 147.
Peace through world-wide federation; address by George V. Allen, 801.
Present international outlook, address by Francis B. Sayre, 144.
Publications (*See* Documents above):
Technical Assistance for Economic Development, released, 265.
Resolutions:
United Nations Guard (Apr. 29), 491, 747.
Role in world peace discussed by Warren R. Austin, 278.
Security Council. *See* Security Council.
Senate confirms U.N. nominations, 316.
Soviet slave labor study requested by U.S., 248, 617.
Specialized agencies. *See* name of agency.
Technical Assistance. *See* Point 4 Program; Technical assistance; European Recovery Program.
Trieste. *See* Trieste, Free Territory of.
Trusteeship Council. *See* Trusteeship Council.
United States in United Nations, weekly summary, 41, 74, 104, 136, 161, 184, 227, 253, 295, 317, 361, 382, 418, 445, 491, 518, 561, 584, 616, 657, 689, 718, 750, 780, 812.
U.S. Military Assistance Program as aid to peace, 649.
U.S. participation in U.N. (1948); report by President Truman to Congress, 716.
U.S. report on trust territory of Pacific Islands transmitted, 253, 298, 317.
U.S. support discussed by Philip C. Jessup, 243.
World War II claims to U.N. nationals, 629.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Adult Education Conference, U.S. delegation and agenda, 817.
Science Abstracting, International Conference on, U.S. delegation, purposes, 818.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)—Continued

U.S. Commission, 2d national conference, 133.

Union of South Africa:

Ambassador to U.S. (Andrews), credentials, 328.

General Assembly resolution, treatment of Indians in Union of South Africa (May 18), 617, 657, 748.

Radioactive materials, U.S. shipment of, 727.

Suspension of tonnage duties proclaimed, 734.

Uranium production, discussions by U.S., U.K., and South Africa, 830.

U.S. Ambassador (Winship), appointment, 332.

U.S. legation at Pretoria, elevation to embassy, 117, 435.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.):

Berlin blockade. *See* Germany.

Cominform communiqué denouncing Tito discussed by John M. Cabot, 183.

Cultural relations: U.S. efforts to establish cultural-scientific exchange blocked by U.S.S.R., 408.

Czechoslovakia, anniversary of liberation; texts of documentary correspondence between SHAEF and Soviet High Command, 665.

Democratic and Soviet legal concepts discussed by Charles E. Bohlen, 158.

German and Japanese prisoners of war, repatriation. *See* Prisoners of war.

Greek situation. *See* Greece.

Gubichev, Valentin A., Soviet charges on arrest, rejected, 636.

Iran, reports of Soviet pressure on; statement by Secretary Acheson, 432.

Iron Curtains; address by Willard L. Thorp, 797.

Italian reparations, 628.

Obstructionist tactics: 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 77, 86, 94, 96, 144, 149, 158, 162, 179, 184, 188, 192, 227, 243, 245, 253, 260, 271, 292, 299, 313, 323, 377, 392, 403, 429, 432, 457, 464, 488, 491, 518, 548, 552, 581, 585, 623, 627, 633, 644, 675, 687, 690, 696, 699, 717, 782, 797, 801, 824.

Stalin answers Kingsbury Smith; remarks by Secretary Acheson, 192.

Trade-union rights, infringement of; statement by Leroy D. Stinebower, 358.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

North Atlantic Treaty:

Pact countries note Soviet views, 457.

Soviet charges answered by W. R. Austin, 552.

Peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania (1947), violation of human rights. *See* Human rights: Violations of.

Whaling, international convention for regulation of (1948), 1st meeting, 693.

Wheat Agreement (1949), International, attitude toward, 511.

World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

Trieste, uncooperative attitude toward, 292.

U.N. study of Soviet slave labor asked by U.S. in ECOSOC, 248.

U.S. Ambassador (Smith), resignation, 467.

U.S. protests jamming of VOA, 638.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.)—Con.

U.S. requests withdrawal of Soviet repatriation mission: Discussed by Walter M. Kotschnig, 307.

Exchange of notes, 320.

U.S. technical aid, 404.

Wives of foreigners:

Attitude on departure from U.S.S.R., 22.

General Assembly resolution (Apr. 25), 561; text, 614.

United States citizens. *See* Protection of U.S. nationals.

Uranium production, discussions by U.S., U.K., and South Africa, 830.

Uruguay:

Cultural leaders visit U.S., 194.

Treaties, agreements, etc.:

GATT, negotiations for purpose of accession, 169, 520.

Reciprocal trade agreement with U.S. (1942), effective by proclamation, 802.

Valle, Dr. Rafael Hellodoro, credentials as Honduran Ambassador to U.S., 434.

Vandenberg resolution (S.Res. 239, June 11, 1948), 247, 298, 386, 532, 553, 596.

Van Wagoner, Murray D., article on greater home rule for Bavarians, 350.

Venezuela:

Ambassador to U.S. (Pocaterro), credentials, 698.

U.S. resumes diplomatic relations; exchange of notes, texts; 172.

Veto in Security Council:

Discussion by Francis B. Sayre, 148.

Voting problem:

Address by Warren R. Austin, 512.

Four-power draft resolution (Nov. 26, 1948), 99.

General Assembly resolution (Apr. 14), 491.

Visas:

Communist representatives to world peace conference, visas authorized for, 392.

Requirements changed, U.S. with France, 457.

Visa Division to issue permits to aliens, designation of officers in, 365.

Voice of America:

Atlantic pact ceremonies broadcast, 458.

Atomic energy, peaceful utilization of; statement by Senator Brien McMahon, 726.

ECA anniversary:

Message to President Truman from Prime Minister Attlee on, text, 455.

Program broadcast, 455.

Its role in peace, discussed by Selden Chapin, 823.

New service to Iran added, 396; inauguration of program, 431.

Point 4 Program, world response to; interview with Willard L. Thorp, 774.

Telling U.S. story, address by George V. Allen, 142.

U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, discussion in report of, 464.

U.S. protests Soviet jamming:

International Telecommunication Union notified, 638.

VOA and BBC joint action, 638.

Washington broadcasting studios opened, 83.

Voting in Security Council. *See* Veto.

Vraz, Vlasta Adele, head of American Relief; arrested in Czechoslovakia, 536.

- Wadsworth, George, appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, 332.
- Warren, George L., report on:
Executive Committee (IRO), 3d meeting, 256.
General Council (IRO), 2d session, 618.
- Wartime claims and accounts settlement between U.S. (Acheson) and Canada (Wrong); exchange of notes, texts, 397.
- War victims, conference on convention for protection of, U.S. delegation, 522.
- Waynick, Capus M., appointed U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua, 703.
- Webb, James E., Acting Secretary:
Appointment as Under Secretary of State, 174.
- Correspondence:
Canadian Ambassador (Wrong), on air search and rescue operations along boundaries, 201.
Mr. Johnston, president of Motion Picture Association, on British attitude toward film quotas, 825.
- Statements and remarks:
Bolivian tin-mining areas, labor strikes, 764.
ERP factor in U.S. foreign policy, 729.
North Atlantic Treaty; ratification by Belgium; exchange of remarks with Baron Silvercruys, 825.
North Atlantic Treaty, U.K. deposits ratification; exchange of remarks with Ambassador Franks, 794.
Request for continued economic assistance to Korea before House Foreign Affairs Committee, text, 783.
Soviet refusal to cooperate in settling disputes under peace treaties (1947), 824.
U.S. charge against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania on violations of human freedoms, 759.
U.S.-U.N. cooperation in Point 4 Program, 774.
World Trade Week, significance of, 733.
- Weights and Measures, 9th General Conference on; report by Dr. Edward U. Condon, 447.
- Weizmann, Dr. Chaim, 1st Israeli president, congratulatory message from President Truman, 271.
- Wellington, New Zealand, elevation of U.S. legation to embassy, 150.
- West Indian Conference, official report released, 467; conference report by Elizabeth Armstrong, 221.
- Western (European) Union. *See* Brussels treaty.
- Whaling Commission, 1st International, U.S. delegation, 692.
- Wheat Agreement, International (1949):
Conference:
Report by Edward G. Cale, 507.
U.S. delegation, 167.
Discussed in President's Budget message, 114.
Message of President Truman transmitting agreement to Senate, text, 619.
- Wheat Agreement, International (1949)—Continued
Statements:
Acheson, Secretary, 701.
Brannan, Charles F., 186, 449.
Thorp, Willard L., 699.
- Wilber, Edward B., designation in State Department, 150.
- Wildlife Conference, North American, 364.
- Winship, North, appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Union of South Africa, 332.
- Women, Commission on Status of, 11, 361, 445.
- Women, Inter-American convention (1948) on granting of political rights to, transmitted to Senate by President Truman, 118.
- Wood Pulp Problems, Preparatory Conference on, World U.S. delegation, 621.
- World Health Organization (WHO):
Executive Board, U.S. delegation to 3d session, 257.
Honduras, ratification of charter, 492.
Medical Council, World, planned, 446.
Mental Health, international congress; report by Winfred Overholser, M.D., 166.
Mental Health, World Federation of, organization, 167.
Pan American Sanitary Bureau becomes part of organization, 719.
Second World Health Assembly, 816.
U.S.S.R. and Ukraine withdraw membership, 228.
- World Meteorological Organization. *See* Meteorological Organization, World.
- World Trade Week, significance of; statement by Acting Secretary Webb, 733.
- World-wide federation, perpetual peace through; address by George V. Allen, 801.
- Wright, William Dudley Jr., designation in State Department, 271, 334.
- Wrong, Hume H.:
Correspondence:
Acheson, Secretary, on air search and rescue operations along U.S.-Canadian, 201; on wartime claims and accounts settlement, 397.
Lovett, Acting Secretary, on diversion of waters of Niagara River, 85.
- Württemberg-Baden plebiscite postponed, 590.
- Yangtze valley, U.S. consulate general gives evacuation notice to Americans in lower, 607.
- Yellow fever in Panama, U.S. aid, 149.
- Yugoslavia:
Cominform communiqué denouncing Tito discussed by John M. Cabot, 183.
Gold issue with U.S., 14.
Italian reparations, 628.
Stepinac, Archbishop, trial of; House Concurrent Resolution 19, 231.
World Meteorological Convention, ratification, 622.

XUM